CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28602—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	3-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	3-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3936	950	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th "
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.I. PEKIN	3969	600	P. Harris	7th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th "
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st "
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	14th Jan.
CATHAY	2933	500	A. Symons	28th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 23, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	29th Dec. 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 22, 1891.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,830	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggrer	4,000	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ARIA TERESA R. Doperis		3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidan, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
November 19, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 4th Dec.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillood	3544	22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 27th, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange pilot, parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 5th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on the 6th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered With Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge*.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

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CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the steamer.

SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	10th Dec.	do.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3391	18th Dec.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	25th Jan.	do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALKING STICKS.

PLAIN AND ENGRAVED SILVER-MOUNTED STICKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WANGEE Canes, Mounted in Engraved Silver and Horn Crook Handle	8 0	9 0
Do. do do.	10 8	12 0
Do. do. Plain Silver Mounts	5 8	6 4
Wangee Canes, with Chased Silver Top	6 8	7 8
HAZEL Wood Sticks, with Engraved Silver Mounts and Horn Crook Handles	8 0	9 0
Do. do. Plain Silver Mounts	6 8	7 8
Hazel Sticks, with Chased Silver Tops	8 0	9 0
Do do. plain do. do.	6 4	7 0
CHERRY—		
Cherry Stick, with Ivory Crook Handle and Chased Sterling Silver Mounts	20 0	22 8
Cherry Sticks, Crooked Handles, and Sterling Silver Mounts, richly Chased	8 0	9 0
Cherry Sticks, with Engraved and Chased Sterling Silver Tops	6 8	7 8
Do. do. with Plain Silver Tops	6 4	7 0
ASH—		
Ash Sticks with Horn Crook Handles. Mounted in Chased Silver	5 8	6 4
Larger Sizes and Plain Mounts	7 8	8 8
Ash Sticks, with Engraved Silver Tops	6 8	7 8
HAZEL—		
Hazel Sticks, with Horn Crook Handles and Chased Silver Mounts	6 0	6 12
Do. do. with Plain Mounts	5 8	6 4
OAK—		
Oak Sticks, with Horn Crook, Handles and Chased Silver Mounts	7 8	8 8
Do. do. with Plain Silver Mounts	7 8	8 8
Plain Oak Sticks, with Plain Silver Mounts	6 4	7 0
CONGO OAK—		
Sticks of Real Congo Oak, with Chased Sterling Silver Mounts	8 8	9 0
Do. do. with Plain Silver Tops	6 8	7 8

PLAIN POLISHED EBONIZED STICKS.

Ebonized Sticks, with Crook Handle and Chased Silver Mounts	6 6	6 4
Do. do. Larger	10 0	11 4
Do. do. with Engraved Silver Tops	7 8	8 8
Do. do. with Dog's Head Tops of L'Africaine Ivory	10 0	11 4

MALACCA CANES.

Well Selected Malacca Canes, with Plain Silver Tops	18 0	19 0
Chased Silver-Mounted Malacca Canes, with real Ivory Crook Handles	20 0	22 8
Do. do with chased Silver Mounts and Horn Crook Handles	7 8	8 8
Do. do. do.	5 8	6 4
Do. do. with Plain Silver Mounts	6 8	7 8

UNMOUNTED WALKING STICKS.

Plain Unmounted Wangee Canes	1 12	2 0
Do. do. Cherry Sticks, with Crook Handles	3 12	4 4
Hazel Sticks, with Crook Handles	2 6	2 12
Stout Oak Sticks, Varnished and Unvarnished	2 4	2 8
Light and Dark German Oak Sticks	1 2	1 4
Real Congo Oak Sticks	2 6	2 12
Real Irish Blackthorns	2 6	2 12

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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PHŒNIX BRAND,

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption, and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the Words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

Cash Price, Rs. 27; Credit, Rs. 30 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CELEBRATED LIMOGES CROCKERY.

HANDSOME DINNER SERVICES.—Hand-painted China, very Elegant Designs, complete for twelve persons. Price: Rs. 150.

DESSERT SERVICES.—Very superior quality, a variety of very pretty patterns, most suitable for Presents. Price: from Rs. 18.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.—Very handsome, complete for twelve, from Rs. 25.

FANCY AFTERNOON TEA SETS.—Hand-painted China, new and artistic Designs, from Rs. 25.

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KEMP & Co.'s SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE. *Dealers in* FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR. *all Goods* SPECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. *connected* EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.

The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.

Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.

Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR. *with* EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE. *Medicine* KEMP'S PELLICULINE. *and Pharmacy.* KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.

In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood, the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.

Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.

This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

SEE OUR RETAIL CATALOGUE—POST FREE—FOR MANY OTHER "READY TO HAND" HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD. {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

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"RELIABLE"

HELMETS AND SUN HATS?

THORPE & CO.

ARE SUPPLYING these goods from the CELEBRATED HOUSES of ELLWOOD & SONS. HAWKES, & Co., &c.

LOWEST PRICES.

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GENTS' EXTRA LIGHT HELMET	10	0
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PUGGREES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

PITH HATS AND HELMETS, A LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO.,

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BOMBAY.

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GENTS' HOSIERS AND MERCERS.

"PYJAMA"

SLEEPING SUITS.

THE "Canton" Cloth, of best English manufacture, and in good Colours, which are perfectly fast:—

	Mens.	O'S. Mens.	Ex.	O'S. Mens.
Cash	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 4-8	Rs.	5-0
Credit	" 4-8	" 5-0	"	5-12

THE "Madras" Cloth, nearly all Wool, and of fine soft texture—good Colours, and will be found very serviceable:—

	Mens.	O'S. Mens.	Ex.	O'S. Mens.
Cash	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 6-8	Rs.	7-8
Credit	" 6-12	" 7-8	"	8-8

CHOLERA BELTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gents' Fine White Lamb's Wool from	2 8	2 12
Do. Scarlet Do. "	2 12	3 2
Ladies' Extra Fine White Lamb's Wool "	2 0	2 4
Do. Scarlet do. do. "	2 4	2 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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WITH Inset Physical Maps, Sketch Maps of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and General Index. Edited by J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G. S. Is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. The whole corrected to the present date, and showing the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The Index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map. Price in Book Form, Rs. 5.

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BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

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43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

TRY OUR POPULAR REMEDIES!!!

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL

	Rs.	a.
RELIEVES all pains of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Skin. Do not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops. If you feel uneasy, use them at once. Irregular actions of Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and skin disappear before their magic influence. Can be used in all climates, and by old and young for any length of time. The *Chemist and Druggist* says, "It is an efficient aperient and Liver Stimulant." 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 and	2	8

P. P. P. P.

BRAIN PANACEA

Don't despair! Is a capital Remedy against General Debility, Impaired System, and Weak Brain. Has a wonderful invigorating power; never known to fail in all kinds of Wear and Tear, incapacity of work in young or old age without regard to sex. Incomparable, peerless and unrivalled in giving Health, Strength and Vigour! People say: "In a short time I was a happy and healthy man." "I found in your Panacea the very thing I wanted." "Saved me from an unspeakably miserable life, &c." 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. or Rs. 3 and	7	0

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

The "King" of all Fever Medicines, never known to fail in all cases of Malarial, Epidemic, and other Fevers, Cold, Chill, Ague and Influenza 2s. 6d. or price reduced to	1	0

MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM.

Instant relief is guaranteed on Asthma and allied diseases. It attacks the very seat of the disease and brings relief in a few minutes. Do not delay a moment to use it when you are threatened with this distressing disease 2s. 9d., or	2	0

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A most Reliable Preparation for the cure of Urinary Diseases recent or of long standing, acquired or hereditary. Is a skilful combination of pure Santal Oil, with Iron and other Vegetable Aromatic Drugs 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d., or Re. 1 and	2	0

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Is a TERROR to all Aches and Pains and Rheumatic Affections to which the human body is liable. Is a wonder of the day! 1s. 6d., or	1	0

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A radical cure of astonishing power that gives immediate relief in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera and Bowel Complaints 2s. or	1	4

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Are used in all diseases of the Blood, renovate the System, and purge the Blood from all impurities. Are marvels of all tonics for persons weakened by protracted and long illness 1s. 6d., or	1	0

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Dhobie's Itch cured! Is a specific of great value for Indian Ringworm and other obstinate Skin Diseases 9d. or	0	6

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A "True Friend of Mothers!" Don't let your Baby cry! All causes of their being restless, from Worms, Teething, Bowels or Liver, will be removed by using this really astonishing Balm 1s. 6d. or	1	0

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Bookworms! Brain Workers!! It is for you. Refreshes Brain, developes Mental Powers and strengthens the system 3s. 6d. or	2	4

MUNK'S CODLACTONE

Is a charmed food for young and old. Especially valuable in wasting diseases, Consumption, Diabetes, Infantile Diarrhœa, Rickets, Defective Assimilation and all forms of Dyspepsia. The *Lancet* says, "Codlactone is likely to prove of value where indicated. The taste is not repulsive." 2s. 6d. or	1	4

Can be had of all Chemists, and MESSRS. F. S. MADON, SONS & CO., Bombay; MESSRS. BATHGATE & CO., Calcutta; JAMASJI & SONS, Rawal Pindi; JAMSED & CO., Karachi, &c.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, } MADON, SONS & CO., { HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

SEQUAH'S OIL. SEQUAH'S CURE. SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF.

"SEQUAH'S CURE" FOR IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

THE Impurity of the Blood causes many other diseases, such as Fever, Ague, Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Running Sores and Ulcers, and many other Chronic and Wasting Complaints, and they all find a Certain Cure in this greatest of all Blood Purifiers.

"SEQUAH'S OIL" should be used in combination with Sequah's Cure. It is the best of all External Applications. It is a speedy Pain Killer, and is invaluable for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and a host of other troubles.

"SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF" Cures Spasms, Colic Diarrhœa, Cholera, and all Internal Pains, Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis. It is a safe as well as sure Pain Killer, and will be found a boon in every household.

N.B.—Full Directions as to Dose and Application are given with each bottle in English and the Vernacular.

"A MOST REMARKABLE CURE."

105, Frere Road, Fort.

DEAR SEQUAH,—Jehangir Edaljee Vacha, of Bombay, was first attacked with Fever about the end of 1885. He was attended by an Eminent Doctor, who varied his treatment month after month, without any permanent success. The Fever left temporarily, recurring again in a week or so. This continued for a couple of years, during which he was sent to different health-stations. But all to no purpose. About three years ago, whilst reading a book, reclining in an easy-chair, he suddenly cried out of a torturing pain in his leg, which seemed to be bent and appeared as if it had been drawn into the body and shortened. The Family Doctor was sent for, and he tried various means to stretch and straighten the leg, but at the least touch the pain was intense. After consultation with two other Medical Gentlemen, he was put under chloroform, and the leg was stretched and he was throughly examined to find out the cause, but none could be discovered. The leg so stretched was then tied up and weights hung to it. These weights were to be gradually increased so as to bring the leg to its natural length, and bring about a complete cure. For a time the pain was relieved, but for the last three years he has been barely able to move, and only on crutches, wearing a high-heeled shoe and a splint tied on the whole length of his body, so as to make up for his shortness. The Fever continued to return once or twice a fortnight; and he was left to nature to cure. When you came to Bombay it was thought advisable to try your remedies and within a week the success was marvellous. The crutches, &c., were given up by the use of "Sequah's Oil." Jehangir is able to move about although it is only twelve days since "Squah's Oil" was used.

Yours truly,

JAIJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Mother of Jehangir).
MANECKJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).
SORAB EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).

Bombay, April 22, 1891.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER IN THE *MADRAS TIMES* OF JULY 29TH, 1891.

UNPRECEDENTED CURE OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—Many of your Readers will be surprised to know that after all "Sequah" is the real Friend of Suffering Humanity. It is well known that the Public are often panicstricken when the monster epidemic—Cholera—breaks out amongst us with all its relentless fury, and every cure under the sun is tried but with little effect, and the poor Doctors often shiver and shake. But I say give "Sequah's Instant Relief" a trial, and many a home will not have cause to bemoan the lost of dear ones. Sir, year after year it is well known that the little station of Reniguntа is regularly visited by this plague, and this year also it has been an unwelcome guest, carrying away several of its victims. Several cases treated by the Railway Apothecary here have proved fatal, but of the eighteen cases treated by the famous Sequah's Instant Relief none have failed! And this was a mere trial put into effect by a good Samaritan, Mr. Henry Briggs, Chief Guard on the Madras Railway. The Medicine was distributed to the poor free of charge, and the Public will be amazed to know that among the cases treated, were two women heavily pregnant—one six months, the other eight months—who were in a state of final collapse, and were almost snatched from the jaws of death by "Sequah's Instant Relief." I am of opinion that such information as this should find a place in a corner of your widely circulated and valuable journal. Thousands will be benefited, and that even the poorest of the poor will try to have a bottle of "Sequah's Instant Relief" as a sure safeguard against the woeful epidemic. Hoping to be excused for encroaching in your valuable columns,—I am, &c.,

A VICTIM.

Reniguntа, July 26, 1891.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

Are the fully authorised Wholesale and Retail Agents in the Bombay Presidency for SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
BY THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT!
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH,
(For the First Time in Bombay)
The Romantic Comic Opera in 3 Acts,
PAUL JONES.
First Appearance of the
Celebrated Contralto Vocalist,
Miss MILLIE BROOKS as
PAUL JONES.
ENGAGEMENT, AT A GREAT EXPENSE, OF THE
CELEBRATED CONDUCTOR,
MR. T. ZEPLIN,
From the Opera House, Melbourne, and the Principal Theatres of Australia.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Rs. 1; Back Seats, 8 Annas; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

BALLOON ASCENT
AND
DESCENT
In an Entirely
NEW WAR PARACHUTE
By the daring æronaut,
LIEUT. MANSFIELD, R. N. R.,
On SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th,
at 4-30 p.m.

THIS SECOND EXHIBITION will be even more startling than the first one, when Lieut. MANSFIELD will display the wonderful uses to which Ballooning may be put in Modern Warfare and several of his improved appliances will be used and he will endeavour to beat his last record of 11,400 feet.

It is particularly requested that Gentlemen will apply for the Tickets at once that Special Arrangements can be made for themselves and the Ladies.

THIS IS THE LAST OCCASION
LIEUT. MANSFIELD
Will be able to give an Exhibition in Bombay.

Arrangements are made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Tramway Companies to run Special Trains and Tram Cars as may be required in addition to the Ordinary Local Trains to and from Parel on the Day of the Descent.

ADMISSION FEE:

Reserved Seats, near the Balloon	Rs. 3
First Class "	Rs. 2
Second Class "	Re. 1
Promenade	As. 8

Tickets may be had from
SOUNDY & Co.; SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN; TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA & FORT; BEYNON & Co.; and A. BHICAJEE & Co., Apollo Bunder.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, Apollo Bunder, Bombay TO-DAY, MONDAY, November 30th, at 8-30 p.m., by the Revd. T. MOSCROP, of Kandy, Ceylon, late Principal of Wesley College, Colombo.
SUBJECT :—The Pew as seen from the Pulpit.
A Collection will be made on behalf of the Wesleyan Native Mission, Byculla, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
A VERY Pretty and Nice Assortment to select from. A visit to our Premises will not be worthless. Prices from 2 As.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED
TEMPORARY OVERSEERS in the P. Works Department. Apply, with Testimonials, stating Qualifications and Salary, to
D. GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E,
Executive Engineer, Bijapur Dt.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ANOTHER FRESH CASE
LAST WEEK
PER P. AND O. MAIL.
THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
whether of Pipe, Cigar, or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those
IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.
GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.
THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is Respectfully Invited to these
UNIFORMLY
SUPERB CIGARETTES.
PLAYER'S
"NAVY CUT"
SMOKING TOBACCO.
FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. "PEKIN."
Put up in ¼ and ½ lb. patent Tins.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SOUTHALL'S
MOSQUITO CONES.
EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.
A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will Drive Away and Stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.
Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.
Per Box, As. 12.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES,
TO-DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
LAST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE FOR
CHILDREN!
TO-NIGHT, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
GRAND FAREWELL OF THE TROUPE!!
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! MONDAY!! NOVEMBER 30!!!
MEETING OF THE WORLD'S WRESTLING CHAMPIONS.
MR. TOM CANNON,
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND, vs.
KEREA ANTONIO PIERRI,
(THE TERRIBLE GREEK)
CHAMPION GREEK AND ROMAN WRESTLER,
Will give a Grand Exhibition of Wrestling in the Græco-Roman Style. These Wrestlers are universally known, and are the acknowledged Champions of the World.
A STANDING CHALLENGE OF
Rs. 1,000
To any Wrestler, Amateur or Professional, who will "down" either or both the abovenamed Wrestlers in the Græco-Roman Style.
Seats Secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

XMAS CARDS!
XMAS CARDS!!
XMAS CARDS!!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Annas 2 to Rs. 22 each.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

MISS LYDIA M. VON FINKELSTEIN'S POPULAR LECTURES AND LIVING PICTURES OF ORIENTAL LIFE.
MISS FINKELSTEIN (now Mrs. Mountford), the well-known popular lecturer, will give a course of her CELEBRATED LECTURES on LIFE IN PALESTINE, at the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 8TH OF DECEMBER, and subsequent days of the week.
The Lectures will be delivered in FULL CHARACTER COSTUMES, which have been obtained in Jerusalem, Damascus, Mesopotamia, &c., and are varied according to the subject of the lecture.

WRITING BOXES
Fitted with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK AND TWO KEYS. Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, Wax, &c., and with Space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray.
Outside Measure, exclusive of projections :

		Rs.
No. 1.—15in. long	by 10in. wide by 5in. deep	50
" 2.—15in. "	by 10in. " by 6in. "	55
" *3.—17in. "	by 11in. " by 7in. "	60

* FITTED WITH AN EXTRA PLAIN TRAY, RS. 5.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held Early in FEBRUARY, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectuses issued next month. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that on the requisition of certain Shareholders an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq, Nos. 4 & 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th November, 1891, at 3-30 P.M. for the transaction of the business already notified to the Shareholders by a separate notice.
By order of the Board of Directors,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st November, 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE NANJANGUD EXTENSION of the MYSORE STATE RAILWAY will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all Kinds on and from TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1891, and TRAINS WILL RUN between MYSORE and NANJANGUD in connection with Through Trains to and from Bangalore as under :—

Mysore	Dep.	16-30	Nanjangud	Dep.	8-45
Kadakola	"	17-23	Kadakola	"	9-13
Nanjangud	Arr.	17-48	Mysore	Arr.	10- 3

On and from same date the Mixed Trains on the Bijapur Branch will run as under :—

Hotgi	Dep.	10-20	Gadag	Dep.	3-20
Bijapur	Arr.	14-42	Bijapur	Arr.	12-31
Gadag	Arr.	23-58	Hotgi	Arr.	17-10

And between Harihar and Arsikeri as under :—

Harihar	Dep.	6- 0	Arsikeri	Dep.	6-35
Arsikeri	Arr.	17-25	Harihar	Arr.	17-54

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, Bangalore and Guntur, and at the office of the Undersigned.
WM. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 23rd Novr., 1891.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 6-4-0 per each New Issue Share of Rs. 125 for the year ending 31st December, 1890, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after the 17th proximo, to the Registered Shareholders on the 31st December, 1890.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.
A. H. ZENAL ABEDIN SHIRAZI,
Agent.
Bombay, 19th November 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to
હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.
CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's Govt.
PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 30 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.
PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each. 15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.
Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 51.
AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of LORD COLLIN CAMPBELL, consisting of handsome inlaid sideboard, sliding dining table in 6 pieces, marble top tables and teapoys, drawing-room Sofas, bookstead, large size fish aquarium on stand, dining-room arm and without arm chairs, Hinks' table lamps, Persian rugs, cane chairs and sofa, bedroom sofa, coir matting, Japanese card trays, easy chairs, dessert service, glassware, bentwood rocking chairs, &c.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
59 drums and 155 kegs paint.
1 case lamp wicks.
1 case of ink in small stone bottles.
31 cases of khoosh bitters.
8 boxes of claret.
By order of Messrs. F. M. Madon and Co., and on account and at the risk of Tar Mahomed Hajee Aboo—
T H A-385 1054—1 case tooth brushes, ex. s.s Sutlej.
On account and risk of indentor, Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla—
HN-KB—SPL—1634-1—1 case white twills, landed ex. s s. Wistow Hall.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Asia.
170 | 549, 551, 555, 557 | 3 bales and 33 pieces grey shirtings, seawater damaged.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome double-seated brougham, in good order.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable mail phaeton.
1 handsome double-seated brougham, in good order, by Silk and Son.
1 Humber's ball-bearing tricycle, nearly new.
1 safety bicycle, in good order.
1 chestnut C B gelding, 14·3, has been ridden in the Bombay Light Horse.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Frere Road, at Mody Bay.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of Hajee Elias Ally, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Oomer Peer Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of January, 1856, and executed by the said Oomer Peer Mahomed to Thacker Coovverjee Morarjee,
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring 355 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8180, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, at Mody Bay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Oomer Peer Mahomed, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under new street No. 89, and bounded on the north by Goa Street, on the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on the west by Frere Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & Co., BOMBAY,
FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.
Consisting, amongst others, of Silvestre's Universal Paleographly, 4 vols.; Raphael's Stolo Illustrations; The Pinetum Britannicum, 3 vols; Portfolio of Indian Art; La Decoration Arabe; Jones' Grammar of Ornament; Hogarth's Engraved Works; The Great Cathedrals of the World,—all in folio; Distant Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula; Donovan's Insects of China; Cyclopædia of Painters, 4 vols.; Cervantes Don Quixote, by Watts,—all in quarto; Balfour's Cyclopædia of India and the adjacent countries; Burton's Arabian Nights, 6 vols; Bradley's Dictionary of Minaturists, 3 vols.; and his Guilio Clovio, 1 vol.; Thomas Bewick's Works, 5 vols., all in octavo.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER, at 2 p.m., the above consignment of books, Catalogues of which can be obtained on application at their Rooms or at the Office of Messrs Latham and Co., No. 48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the books are on view.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, MacKenzie-made dining table, best plated ware, crockery and glassware Hink's table and hanging lamps, carpets, Singer's sewing machine on stand, harmonc, with music papers, handsome oil paintings etc., the property of W. MARTIN, Esq.
The property is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 30, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla—
A lot of unclaimed articles.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.
On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Presidency Mills Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jairam Damjee and Co—
50 bales, 400 lbs. each, yarn No. 20's red tie.
50 bales, 400 lbs. each, yarn No. 21's red tie.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on a Day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction, at Marker Hall, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and carved household furniture, dewan couches, 1-4-6 and 8 lights hanging Argand lamps, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, musical boxes, &c., &c.
Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 30, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF THE MATERIALS of the House of Mr. Jaikisondas Gangadas, situated in the vicinity of the present Buleshwar Market Extension.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th Inst., 1891, at 4 p.m., on the Premises, the whole of the materials of the said house.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 30, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.
On THURSDAY, the 3rd December, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
7 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white shirtings.
2 " white mulls and nansooks.
1 case brown half hose.
On account and at the risk of Damodur Canjee Porecha—
2721—1718-19—1 case colored border white dhooties.
On account and at the risk of Chunilal Jairam—
E—4401-8—5 cases Turkey-red prints.
On account and at the risk of Jaitha Rugoonath—
J R—B S—D | 9993-76, 410-19 | 18 bales mule twist, No. 40.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.
On THURSDAY, the 3rd December, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Nuthooram Poonjiram, and his partners Jeeva Ludha and Canjee Ludha.
N P—B S—D | 9319-43, 9659-83, 101-25 | 75 bales each 50 pieces grey shirtings, 39 by 38 yds. and 7 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN G. F. COWARD, & Co.
On THURSDAY, the 3rd December, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of perfumery, &c., by the well-known G. F. Coward and Co., just landed.
Ex. s. s. Oceania—
Consisting of peppermint, rose, tola and cough lozenges, pink jujubes refined liquirice, essence of peppermint, jamaica ginger, brandy bitter, carbonate of soda, smelling salt, milk of rose, limejuice glycerine, Dalby's carminative, pure glycerine, jamaica pomatum, cold cream, victoria, and camphorated dentrifice, Dr. Gregory's mixture powder, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 30, 1891.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.
A Second-hand Light English STANHOP, in Thorough Repairs.
FOR SALE.
BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.
A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses.
Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

TO BE LET.—On the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, a FURNISHED HOUSE for February and March next.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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RICH SILK, HEMSTITCHED Handkerchiefs, Plain, or Spot Borders	3 for	" 5	8
BLACK, BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, Embroidered Silk Fronts	per pair	" 2	4
18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3	" 2	12

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MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.
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Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.
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Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, Ishs.
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SARSAPARILLA.
THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.
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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
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ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.
BRONCHITIS is subdued by this Medicine, as it reduces the inflamation, and cleanses and relieves the Bronchial Passages.
SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.
COUGHS, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Croup, and all Throat-ails, or Pulmonary Complaints, are beneficially effected or certainly cured by this Remedy. It is scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and will be found, on trial, worthy the reputation it has established for itself as a
TRUSTY, HELPFUL REMEDY.
Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Colaba Land and Mill Company, 8-30 p.m.
Bombay University Examination Results.
Soccer Football Tournament.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, "Paul Jones," 9 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Wrestling Match, 9-30 p. m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 5 to 7 p. m., and 8-30 to 11 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The I. M. S. Canning left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bornida entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Java entered it on Saturday.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The fifth criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 20th instant, concluded on Saturday evening last.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILL AUCTION SALE.—The auction sale of the Bombay Saw Mill, which was to have taken place on Saturday afternoon, at Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, was postponed owing to the want of bidders.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Ardesir Dadi Street, touching the death of an old Parsee, named Rustomji Dossabhoy, aged 75 years. On Friday night whilst the deceased was carrying in his hand an open lighted lamp, his clothes caught fire and he was seriously burnt. He died on Saturday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Mahadeo Chokoo, a conchman, residing at Stone Bunder, had made a report to the police that on Friday evening, whilst his sister's little son, named Sadoo Khundoo, about four years of age, was playing on the road, in front of his house, somebody enticed him away to Girgaum, and there robbed him of a silver wristlet, valued at Rs. 4. The boy was found by the police yesterday morning, at Girgaum.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday morning by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rama Sadoo, a labourer, employed at the Dinshaw Petit Mill. On Friday evening when deceased returned home from work, his wife gave him his dinner, which he refused to touch, and went to bed. He was very restless all night, and at 3 o'clock in the morning he became unconscious, and was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. Mahadu Harry, an opium vendor at Bellasis Road deposed to having, on Friday morning, sold to the deceased two-and-a-half annas' worth of opium. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A VAGRANT.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Patrick O'Sullivan, with roaming through the streets of the city without any visible means of support. O'Sullivan was formerly a soldier, and came to Bombay with the object of securing employment. He had been hospitably treated by some of his friends who, however, declared their inability to offer him further support as he was not earning a living. The Magistrate suggested that the stranger might be housed in the Strangers' Home, but as O'Sullivan said he had been there already he was committed to the Government Workhouse.

THEFTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Abdool Rahim *alias* Kalasinghalal Bachesing and Syed Fezawoot Hossein Peer Ibrahim Ali was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a watch and other articles, valued at Rs. 23, from the house of Ibraimbax, living at Grant Road. The accused entered the complainant's house on Thursday last, and stealing the articles in question, absconded to Thana, where they were arrested by the police, on suspicion. Both the accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate sentenced each of them to three months' rigorous imprisonment:—Narayan Dhaku was also charged before the same Magistrate with stealing wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 30, belonging to the complainant Bhiwa Bhicajee. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment

LECTURE ON ELECTRICITY.—At the *Instituto Luso-Indiano* Mr. P. I. deCunha delivered a lecture on Saturday last, on "Electricity." There was a large audience and Mr. Canteno, the Portuguese Consul-General, took the chair. The lecturer had provided himself with apparatus and illustrated to the audience the generation of electricity, and how communication was conveyed from one place to another through the wire, Mr. Cunha being the testing master in the Government Telegraph Department was quite at home with the subject, and the lucid explanation he gave of the process by which messages were transmitted was highly appreciated by the audience. The lecturer asked the chairman to write a message, which was received on another table, and when it was loudly read the audience demonstrated its appreciation by loud applause. It is very seldom that such practical subjects are treated in the Institution, and the lecturer received high encomiums on the very popular way in which he had dealt with the subject.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes and the reading of the annual report, in connection with the Convent of St. Joseph's, Igatpoori, took place last Tuesday evening, in the compound adjoining the chapel. The ceremony was well attended by a number of friends, and well-wishers of the school, and the compound was tastefully decorated with banners, bunting, and choice plants. Mr. E. Hart, assistant Loco. Superintendent accompanied, by Mrs. Hart, presided, and distributed the prizes to the children. Mr. Goldsmid, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, Dr. A. H. Deane, Resident and District Surgeon, were also present. A sacred performance of St. Aloysus was very creditably gone through by the elder pupils, the chief character being sustained by D. Mendoca who deserves every praise. The piano duets and quartettes by the Sisters Alcock, Wright, and Osborne were well executed. The special feature in the programme was the singing and recitation by the little ones, about thirty voices, who sang a number of verses from "Nursery Rhymes." After the performance, the report of the school was read by the Rev. Father Durack, and recorded a very satisfactory state of affairs.

A BRUTAL REVENGE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Bijnath Doorgaprasad and Ramprasad Ramdyal were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with seriously assaulting Abdool Karimkhan, a *jamadar*, employed at the Anglo-Indian Mill, Chinchpoogli. It appeared that both the accused and the complainant are employed in one mill, and the accused were under the complainant who was in the habit of censuring the accused for punctuality. This led to animosity between the parties, and the complainant often made reports against the accused who, harbouring revenge against him for it, resolved to punish the complainant. A few days ago when the complainant was returning home from his work, the accused waylaid him and assaulted him unmercifully with clubs until he became unconscious. They then ran away and the police, who were attracted to the spot by the cries of the man while he was being hit, took the complainant to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were dressed. The accused were subsequently arrested by the police and placed before the Magistrate. They denied the charge, which they said was trumped up by the complainant through spite. The first accused owed some money to one of the complainant's relation, and as he had not yet returned the money, although the complainant had several times asked him to do so, he (complainant) had got up this false charge to ruin him. The Magistrate convicted both the accused on the evidence and sentenced each of them to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE LOSS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

WIDOWS AND CHILDREN RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously subscribed...	1,256	2	3
Captain H S Black, I M	15	0	0
Mr F Halford Elderton, I M.....	10	0	0
Mr A F Marsack, I M.....	10	0	0
Mr J Brown, I M.....	10	0	0
Mr S D Vale, I M.....	5	0	0
Mr M W Farewell, I M.....	5	0	0
Mr C W Shearme, I M.....	5	0	0
Mr E G Mills, I M.....	5	0	0
Mr J J Walmsley, I M.....	5	0	0
Mr A Mitchell, I M.....	5	0	0
Mr W C Sharvell, I M.....	5	0	0
Mr E J Ellery, I M.....	5	0	0
Mr J P Azavedo.....	3	0	0
Mr D W Ross.....	3	0	0
Total Rs....	1,346	2	3

Subscriptions may be forwarded to Captain M. Bean, I.M., Port Officer, Bombay.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

On Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case which was partly heard on Thursday was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and the same common jury:—

ALLEGED ARSON AT DADUR.

Jan Mahomed Cosman, a young Mahomedan, was charged with committing mischief by fire with the intention of causing the destruction of a hut at Dadur, owned by one Jadowjee Vithal, a carpenter, on the night of the 26th ult. Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Couroy and Brown, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Budroodin, in addressing the jury for the defence, referred to the effect of the evidence he had called and urged that his client could not possibly have been at the cart at Dadur, at or about the time he was stated, by the witnesses for the prosecution to have been present there, making, as alleged, the preparations for setting the complainant's hut on fire. There could be no question that, in pursuance of the arrangement made on the night of the 26th October, the Marwaree's servant Hemraj made delivery of timber to the accused at Tank Bunder early the following morning; and the jury were asked to consider whether they would be justified, under the circumstances, to infer that the man Hemraj came here deliberately to perjure himself on behalf of a man who was not a casteman of his. The accused's master, Hajee Ebrahim, it was stated, instigated the crime in order to deprive the complainant of the 500 or 600 yards of land which his tenement occupied at Dadur; but it must be remembered that the land measured 9,000 yards; and it was childish to insinuate that he lent himself to the commission of this diabolical crime in order to get immediate possession of the 500 or 600 yards, which he could easily have got by paying a small sum of money to the complainant.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, remarked there could be no doubt that the fire could not have been the result of an accident. This was shown by a single circumstance in the case, namely, that after all the inmates had retired for the night, padlocks were fastened upon the front and rear doors, the only means of egress. The evidence further showed that the landlord had brought a suit in the Small Causes Court against Jadon, the complainant, and that he was very anxious to all intents and purposes to get back possession of Jadowjee's land. As men of the world and men of common sence, what other conclusion could the jury draw, the learned counsel asked, than that to which the whole case for the prosecution pointed, namely, that the complainant's hut was set fire to by some person or persons. The next question was, who those persons were. Of course, there was no independent evidence as to the prisoner setting fire to the hut with his own hands. But the evidence of the *mallee* and of two other persons made it pretty certain that he took a principal part in the transaction. He brought the two padlocks at night and handed them to the *mallee* to place them upon the doors of Jadow's hut; and he was seen there by Jadow's brother and another relation who were in the house at the time. There were several details, to which the learned counsel referred, which went to corroborate the story of the accomplice Tookaram. Now, the evidence of an *alibi* on behalf of the prisoner was brought forward by the person most interested in the transaction, the prisoner's master; and the jury as men of common sense, would know what weight to attach to such interested evidence. The persons called to support the story of the defence were the constituents and Mehta of the prisoner's master, men over whom, he naturally exercised considerable personal influence. Mr. Rivett-Carnac commented upon the state of the accounts produced by the Mehta as very unsatisfactory. The learned counsel, after going at length into the details connected with the crime, asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the prisoner was present at, and took a principal part in setting fire to the complainant's hut.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the first question that occurred to one's mind was, did this fire take place? As to that, the evidence of Mr. Jones and other police officers left no doubt; nor was there any doubt upon the next question, whether the fire was the act of an incendiary? Upon this point, of evidence the complainant Jadow and of Jaunoo Babu, his tenant, was conclusive. They had also the evidence of three inhabitants of the adjacent chawl, who were roused by the alarm of fire. Reading the evidence of these witnesses, his Lordship left it to the jury to form their own conclusions, remarking that his Lordship was never more pleased than he was in having the assistance of such an intelligent jury to try this important case. The most important question was, who were the persons that set the hut on fire? On this point, the accomplice Tookaram spoke at considerable length. His Lordship read from his evidence, observing that as a rule a person did not charge himself with the commission of a diabolical offence untruthfully; and that the main particulars given by such a man were generally correct. But the law laid down that it was not safe to convict another person upon the unsupported testimony of an accomplice. Therefore, before the jury could accept the evidence of Jadow, they could see whether he was corroborated by independent evidence. The prosecution offered such corroboration in the evidence of Dewjee and Dhurma, both of whom connected the prisoner with the commission of the crime. It was for the jury to say whether these witnesses corroborated Tookaram, and whether they were witnesses who could be relied upon. The alleged motive of Hajee Ebrahim, to have the hut set fire to was said by the defence to be inadequate; but the prosecution charged that, if the motive was inadequate, there was no other motive, that the complainant's hut had been a source of annoyance to Hajee Ebrahim, and that he had tried his best to purchase the interest of Jadow in the hut, which he had always regarded as an eyesore, and had also attempted to make the place too hot for Jadow who was unwilling to sell it. It was said that this motive operated upon Hajee Ebrahim's mind, and through him upon the minds of his servants. The evidence of the accomplice was confirmed in certain particulars by Dewjee and Dhurma, who were also corroborated by Narayen Essoo, provided the jury believed the statements of these witnesses to be true. As to the *alibi* his Lordship remarked that, if the jury believed the evidence for the defence, the case for the prosecution was at an end. It was said that an *alibi* was easy to allege, but difficult to prove; and that more perjury was committed in proving an *alibi* than anything else. His Lordship left it to the jury to consider how far they could give credence to the evidence in favour of the *alibi*, which had been challenged by Mr. Rivett-Carnac.

The jury, after retiring for consultation for over half an hour, found the prisioner not guilty by a majority of eight to one.

His Lordship, after a few moments' reflection, said: I don't think there is any advantage to be gained by ordering a new trial. The jury have given the case an extremely patient hearing, and there will be no advantage gained that I can see by retrying the prisoner. He is ordered to be discharged.

The prisoner was formally discharged.

The following case was heard before his Lordship and another common jury.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Bisheswur Bhowanising, a hamal in the employ of Tarra Naikin, residing at Chowpatty, was charged with having committed, on the 8th inst., an attempt to murder Appa Raghu, a domestic servant in the employ of the same woman, and with voluntarily causing him grievous hurt.

It appeared that about 7-30 a.m. on the 8th inst., Mathurabai, Tarra's sister, was sitting in the back verandah of the house, when she desired the prisoner, who was standing in the verandah, to go upstairs and clean the furniture. Prisoner then picked up a chopper which was lying there, and without saying a word, was going to strike Mathurabai with it, when she ran out into the compound of the house. Appa Raghu ran to her assistance, whereupon prisoner struck him three blows with the chopper on his head. He raised up his hands to save himself, and received several further blows in his hands. In response to Mathurabai's cry, another servant, a Bhat, ran forward to her assistance, when the prisoner rushed up to attack him with the chopper; but as the Bhat run away, the prisoner went up to Appa Raghu, who was lying unconscious, and struck him further blows. He was afterwards removed to hospital; and on a report being made to the police, the prisoner was taken into custody.

None of the witnesses could account for what they called the extraordinary conduct of the prisoner who, up to that time, had been an obedient servant. Tarra Naikin stated that prisoner made last Deewalee a deposit of Rs. 15 with her, and some wages were due to him; but he had never demanded the money.

The prisoner, in answer to the Court, said that he was frequently abused by Appa Raghu, who, on the day in question, abused and caught him by the throat, whereupon he lost all self-control and struckhim. He had no grudge against Tarra or Mathurabai.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said, under the circumstances, the charge of attempted murder could scarcely be sustained; and that the jury had better confine themselves to the charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

The jury, without retiring, returned, by a majority of seven to two, a verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt without grave and sudden provocation.

His Lordship said that in passing sentence he would bear in mind the opinion of two of the jury that the prisoner had received some provocation. His Lordship thought, that there must have been some cause for the attack, and sentenced the prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

There being no other cause for trial, the fifth Criminal Session were formally dissolved.

THE WRESTLING MATCH AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

Those two famed wrestlers, Mr. Tom Cannon, champion of England, and Kerea Antonio Pierri, known as "the terrible Greek," give their first exhibition in Bombay, at the Novelty Theatre, to-night. It is no mere playful show, the result of which has been arranged beforehand. It will be a real match, both men pitting themselves with all their strength against each other. Both Cannon and Pierri have had most eventful careers.

Tom Cannon was born of Irish parents at Tyldesley, Lancashire, on April 19, 1852, and is therefore thirty-nine years of age. He scales 14st. 10lb.; and his measurements are as follows:—Chest, 46½ in.; neck, 19½ in.; biceps, 16in.; forearm, 13in. waist, 37 in., thigh, 25in.; and calf, 16in. His height is 5ft. 8in. Cannon, who as a boy worked in the coal-mines came to London when twenty-four years of age, and joined the Metropolitan Police in April, 1876. His early love of wrestling, however, induced him to leave the force after a few months' service, and for some time he obtained engagements at different concert-halls. His last appearance in England was at Lillie-bridge Ground on December 3, 1881, when he contended with Acton, the "Little Demon," for a stake of £200. After wrestling for 7min. 15sec. he had to retire from the contest, having met with a slight fracture of the skull, which necessitated his detention at St. George's Hospital for about fifteen days. Subsequently Cannon proceeded to America, where he met the redoubtable Clarence Whistler and defeated him in a catch-as-catch-can match at the Coliseum Theatre, Kansas City, in April, 1883, winning the first and third falls in 2 hours 35 minutes. The return match took place at the World's Wrestling Tournament at St. Louis, on June 10, of the same year, and resulted in a victory for Whistler. The pair next year wrestled a draw at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, for 1,000 dols. a side. The match lasted three hours and five minutes. At the World's Fair in New Orleans, in February, 1885, Cannon met his old opponent, Joe Acton, and on this occasion he had the satisfaction of avenging his defeat at Lillie-bridge three years previously. He vanquished the "Little Demon" in three minutes. For about twelve months Cannon carried on a saloon in San Francisco. He then settled in Cincinnati, and on June 16, 1886, met W. Muldoon, in the Grand Opera House of the City. After wrestling for two hours fifteen minutes the match was declared a draw, as neither party could gain any advantage. His next match was with the noted "Strangler" Evan Lewis, who was under the management of Mr. "Parson" Davies. The contest took place on July 15, 1886, in Cincinatti, for a stake of five hundred dollars, and victory rested with Cannon, who obtained two consecutive falls in the unprecedentedly short time of six minutes, winning the first bout in two minutes and the second in four minutes. In the return match, which took place in the following month, the "Strangler" was successful, Cannon won the first fall in four minutes, but in the second round Lewis was one too many for him, and he retired from the contest. On October 22 Cannon sailed from San Francisco for Melbourne, and on December 18 met and defeated Professor William Miller, champion of the world, for £100 a side and the championship. The contest took place at the Garden Opera House, and lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes Cannon's next opponent was the great Scotch athlete, Donald Dinnie over whom, at the Bijou Opera House, Melbourne, in February, 1887, he scored a comparatively easy victory in 35 minutes. He met Dinnie again later in the month at the Alexandra Theatre, Melbourne, and defeated John Connor, a well-known Lancashire wrestler, for a stake of £500. The match took place in the Exhibition Buildings at Melbourne, and created intense excitement, no fewer than five thousand people being present, including a large number of Members of Parliament. The celebrated Cumberland wrestler, Harry Dunn, then threw down the gauntlet. A match for £200 was arranged to take place between them at St. George's Hall, Melbourne, in June, 1887, and after wrestling for two minutes Dunn retired from the contest. Subsequently Cannon went on tour through South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand with a combination of boxers and wrestlers, including young Mitchell (the middle-weight Champion of California), Martin Costello (the middle-weight Champion of Australia), and Andre Christol, the French wrestler. The tour was a great financial success. On April 20, 1888, Cannon returned to America, and took up his residence in Cincinatti, where, in all probability, he will settle down permanently. At the later end of June in the present year he took steamer from New York for Havre, and arrived in Paris on July 1. He obtained a ten-weeks' engagement at the Folies Bergere, opening on August 7. He was never once defeated in a match during his sojourn in the French Capital. Fournier, of Lyons, he met and defeated for a stake of 10,000 fr. in fifteen minutes. "L'Homme Masque" was his next opponent, and Cannon vanquished him in twenty-two minutes for a similar stake Joseph Schalling, a German, weighing over 20st., then essayed to win the 500 fr., which Cannon was nightly offering to any man who could gain a fall from him in the Graeco-Roman style. He was, however, defeated in ten minutes. Cannon's successful engagement terminated on October 24, but on the 11th inst. at the same theatre, he met Felix Bernard, of Bordeaux the French Champion The match was for 10,000 fr., the Championship of France and America, and a handsome gold belt. After wrestling for three minutes Bernard declined to proceed with the contest, and the verdict was consequently given to Cannon. The Englishman subsequently challenged Bernard to meet him again and wrestle for a stake of 5,000 fr. or 10,000 fr. a side, but this met with no response, and on the 19th inst. Cannon went to England, that being the first visit he had paid to his native country for upwards of eight years.

Antonio Pierri has been all over the world; his father was a sea-captain, and for years Antonio followed the same occupation. In America, for the first time, Pierri tried his skill against the famous Greek, George, and that renowned champion must have found good stuff in the seaman, as he induced him to travel with him. Pierri trained George for a good many of that wrestler's best contests. It did not take long for the pupil to outstrip the tutor in science, and being possessed of the strength, he made matches against some of the most famous men in the United States. Duncan C. Ross, Matsads, Sorcekichi, "the Jop," in fact all the best men have cried "enough" to him. Pierri does not believe in the Westmoreland and Cumberland way of doing the business. He admits, however, he has never tried to learn it. There is no excitement, about it, he says, and outside England the spectators would not watch it for a minute without hissing. It is rather a question of strength than skill. The Graeco-Roman style is practised all over the world. In France, where there are some good men, this style is the only one practised. In America, in fact almost all countries, this method of wrestling is adopted. It is the most natural, no doubt, that is why it is most cultivated. Pierri also says it is the same style as that practised at the Olympian and Isthmian games. The victor at Olympia was a proud man, feted by Government, entertained by the best people, and returning to his own town headed by a triumphal procession, was surely honour enough. Pierri being asked by an interviewer not long ago what method of training his was, he said, "It is not that adopted by old-time champions. I use 11lb. dumb-bells, when getting in condition, practising about a quarter-of-an-hour at a spell with them. This is the way I strengthen my arms and the muscles of my body. What is needed in wrestling, in addition to brute force, is quickness and agility. To practise with heavy weights would make one slow. I run and walk a good deal also, and these exercises, combined with wrestling practice, are the means I adopt to get into condition." Besides the match between Cannon and the Greek, both men offer to wrestle with any who may choose to compete with them to-night for Rs. 1,000.

Two officers of the United States Government have been commissioned to devise means for checking the enormous opium traffic from Canada across the border. Over one million dollars' worth of opium was smuggled into the States from Canada last year, the production of the British Columbia refineries. The officers adduced statistics to show the rapid growth of the opium habit on both sides of the frontier. They point out that Canada should, in the interests of morality, check the production by the imposition of a heavy excise tax upon the refined article, as is done in the United States. The importation of crude opium into Canada has increased one hundred per cent. in the last six years.

CHANG CHI TUNG AND THE WUSUEH OUTRAGES.

A MEMORIAL has been issued by the Viceroy Chang Chi Tung in which he details the steps taken to punish the rioters and murders in Wusueh. In it he traces the history of the outrages and says:—

CONFESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF CERTAIN GUILTY PARTIES.

Kuo Liu-shou admitted that, on seeing children being carried away by a Catholic convert, he gave credence to the false rumours that had been circulated, and originated the disturbance in which Tai Yen-yu and other disorderly characters joined, destroying the mission property and the furniture, and severly beating the Customs *weiyuan* and the deputy magistrate. It was really he who originated the affair by inflaming the popular passions, and it was he who stabbed the foreign Customs tide-waiter Green, who went to extinguish the fire, several times with a knife. Tai Yen-yu admitted without reserve that he had taken an active part in the riot and killed the foreign Missionary Argent by stabbing him several times with a knife. The Criminal Code provides that, where a number of people beat another to death, the one who inflicts a severe blow upon a fatal part shall suffer strangulation. In the present instance, the two criminals, in a matter which did not concern them, stirred up the popular passions and created a riot which involved the death of innocent people. Their behaviour of a blood thirsty and daring nature which gives it a resemblance to that of local bandits and a degree of gravity which does not attach to ordinary cases of assault and battery by a number of people. The Viceroy recently had the honour to recive the Imperial Decree of the 13th of June last, in which the High Provincial Authorities were commanded to lose no time in issuing instuctions to the civil and military officials concerned, for the apprehension of the ringleaders in the riots and, on proof of guilt, for their decapitation as a warning to others. These were the instructions under which the Viceroy considered it his duty to act.

Kuo Liu-shan and Tai Yen-yu having been both convicted at the trial held by the commissioner, prefect and magistrate, of being the principals in this case, it was not advisable that there should be the least delay in carrying out their sentence, and the Viceroy accordingly, in order to vindicate the majesty of the law, issued instructions for their immediate decapitation, and for the exposure of their heads by way of warning at the scene of the commission of their crime. Instructions were issued to the perfect of Yu-keng, who acted as Commissioner, to co-operate with the prefect and the magistrate in examining and taking the deposition of the eight accessories who took part in the attack upon the deceased, beat the foreign ladies and carried off miscellaneous articles of property. T'ao-ch'un-ta'an, Tien Te and two other soldiers, four converts, including Fang Hsin-hsing, and Wang Ch'i-tso, Mr. Green's cook, all of whom had been indicated by the British Consul as important witnesses, were confronted with the accused, and the trial having been conducted in due form, sentence was passed according to the provisions of the criminal law The report submitted by the Commissioners contained the following deposition:—

Hu Tung-erh admit ed that he had struck the tide-waiter, Green, over the head with an iron bar; Hu Shih-sheng confessed to having picked up a stone and struck the tide-waiter Green a blow on the head; Lu Erh-ti stated that he had thrown a stone and had wounded the Missionary Argent; Hsu Feng-ch'un and Tien Fu-ern confessed that in the thick of the crowd they had jostled the foreign ladies, but did not know whether the latter had sustained any injuries in consequence. Hsu Feng-ch'un added that he had picked up sundry articles which he afterwards threw away. Chen Lien-sheng admitted having picked up some odds and ends of things which he also threw away. The two prisoners Fan Sau-mei and Yu Lao-wu, both confessed that on hearing of the disturbance they thought of going to pick up what they could find, but could not crush their way to the spot owing to the crowd of people. All the evidence was given without any reservation and the accused stood the ordeal of repeated and rigorous examination without flinching. Their testimony was not contradicted in any way by the important witnesses who were confronted with them, and there was not the least concealment of the truth in the evidence that was given. The Court, therefore, proceeded to pass sentence on them.

In the present case Hu Tung-erh, hearing that a fire had broken out in buildings occupied by foreigners, went to the scene of the fire armed with an iron bar, and seeing a crowd of people surrounding and beating the foreigners, struck a foreigner over the head with the iron bar. An iron bar comes within the category of deadly instruments mentioned in the law. Hu Tung-erh has therefore been condemned to banishment to a place close to the frontier under the statute which prescribes this form of punishment where a number of people attack another and one of the assailants inflicts a wound with a lethal weapon.

Hu Shih-sheng and Lu Erh-ti, seeing that a fire had accidentally broken out in foreign buildings, proceeded to the spot, and finding a number of people pursuing and beating the foreigners, they picked up stones with which they struck and wounded the foreigners The sentence upon both men is that they received 10 blows, be banished to a distance of 3,000 *li*, and have the character "robber" branded upon their right forearm, this being the punishment prescribed for an accessory to the crime of wounding in a case of robbery. Hsu Feng-ch'un, when the fire broke out in the foreign premises, went to see what was going on, and happening to meet foreign ladies in the surging crowd of people, he followed and jostled them. He stated that he did not know whether they had received any injuries, but that the ladies were injured has been fully ascertained by the officials deputed to deal with the case. Treating the matter therefore as one in which the injuries sustained had such serious consequences as to preclude the bearing off offspring, the punishment prescribed by the law is 100 blows and banishment to a distance of 3,000 *li*. The culprit is likewise liable, under the law applicable to robbery in connection with a fire, to a sentence of 100 blows and banishment to a distance of 3,000 *li* for having picked up some articles of property. Where the law prescribes the same punishment for two offences, sentence is pronounced upon only one of the two counts. Hsu Feng-ch'un has, therefore, been sentenced to 100 blows and banishment to a distance of 3,000 *li*, and the characters for "robber" are to be branded upon his right forearm. Tien Yu-erh jostled against the foreign ladies in the crowd of people, and although he stated that he did not know whether they had received any injuries and denied having picked up any articles of property, yet for jostling the foreign ladies he is liable to the same punishment as Hsu Feng-ch'un, and he has accordingly been sentenced to 100 blows and banishment to a distance of 3,000 *li*, in accordance with the statute which prescribes this punishment for beating a person and causing her such serious harm that she is rendered incapable of bearing children. Ch'en Lien-sheng, hearing that a foreign house had caught fire, went to see what was going on and found a crowd of people surrounding and beating the foreigners. According to his own statement, he took no part in the attack, but he admits having picked up a few articles. The law is that when advantage is taken of an accidental fire to commit robbery, those of the criminals who have shared in the spoil and have become liable to bamboing and banishment in the first degree, shall receive a punishment higher by one degree than that applicable to mere robbery, and that the accessories shall be condemned to 100 blows and banishment for three years. Ch'en Lien-sheng has accordingly been sentenced to 100 blows and banishment for three years, and he is to have the characters for "robber" branded upon his face. Yu Lao-wu and Fan Sau-mei, learning that the foreign buildings had caught fire and that riotous proceedings were being directed against foreigners, bethought themselves of going to pick up some articles of furniture, but did not actually get possession of any of the plunder. They have each been sentenced to receive eighty blows under the clause of the law applicable to a misdemeanour of the kind.

Rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the offenders still at large, and as soon as they are arrested, steps will be taken for having them tried and punished in accordance with the law. The sentences were duly revised by Yun Tsu-yi, the acting Judicial Commissioner of Hupeh, on receipt of whose report the Viceroy issued instructions for having them carried into effect.

PUNISHMENT OF OFFICIALS.

The acting deputy magistrate of Mak'ou, Ch'en P'ei-chou, did not venture, in view of the excited state of the mob, to receive the foreign ladies and children and, as a consequence, they were beaten and injured. In this he acted very improperly and the Lieutenant-Governor has already been instructed to have him removed from office and deprived of his button as a warning and punishment. The sub-prefect of Wusuch and Huang chou, Ku Yun-chang, is really an officer charged with the conservation of the river embankment, and has never had any responsibility of a detective nature. As he has no special aptitude for the latter kind of work, and as it is essential that the sub-prefect should act in concert with the magistrate in taking active measures for the apprehension of the remaining criminals Ku Yun-ch'ang will be recalled to the provincial capital and another official will be deputed to act as sub prefect, with instructions to institute inquiries with a view to the apprehension of the offenders who are still at large.

The severe sentences passed in accordance with the law upon the various criminals were officially communicated through the Taotai to the British Consul, who, in acknowledging the receipt of the despatch on the subject, stated that they were all just and adequate and that he had no objections to offer to them. The above is a summary of the facts connected with the arrest and punishment of the rioters.

COMPENSATION.

The death under such circumstances of two unoffending men, the tidewaiter Green and the Missionary Argent, is exceedingly sad, and it is right that a grant of compassionate allowances should be made, in order to manifest the earnest desire of the government to befriend the innocent. It is proposed therefore to give the families of each of the deceased a sum of $20,000. No ill-feeling has ever existed between the Missionaries at Wusueh and the people of the town, and the present instance, the riot in which the Mission property was destroyed, arose from suspicions and false rumours which had no connection with them, and was in no way caused by the Missionaries. It is right therefore that the authorities, by way of showing their sympathy, should provide them with funds for rebuilding the premises and idemnify them for the property that was lost therein. The amount has been fixed on a liberal scale at $25,000. A sum of $55,000 equivalent to, say, Tls. 45,000 has been arranged by the Commissioner of Customs, in consultation with the Consul and with the latter's approval, as the total amount to be paid in satisfaction of the various claims arising out of this case. The Consul has reported the matter to the Minister and is merely awaiting a reply to enable him to receive the money and close the case. The above is a summary of the measures taken with regard to the issue of a compassionate allowance and rebuilding of the Missionary premises.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The memorialist would observe that the riots which have occurred with such frequence in the valley of the Yangtze during the last few months in connection with Missionary establishments have for the most part originated in the practice of receiving and bringing up young children which gives seditious characters an opportunity of fabricating all sorts of false rumours to work upon the feelings of credulous and ignorant people. A disturbance suddenly breaks out and before order can be restored a great catastrophe has occurred. After the riot at Wusueh the Customs Taotai at Hankow, acting under instruction from the Viceroy, addressed an official communication to the various Consuls and asked them, with a view to removing all grounds of suspicion, to direct the missionaries to cease for a time receiving young children into their establishments, or the understanding that they should resume the practice as soon as all pending cases were settled and the popular excitement had somewhat subsided. The Consuls having all agreed to the proposal, the Taotai was further directed to draw up in consultation with the Consuls regulations providing for the periodical inspection every month of missionary institutions by officials and gentry deputed for the purpose. If compliance with these regulations can be secured on the part of all missionary establishments, all grounds of suspicion will be removed and further riots are unlikely to occur. The memorialist has issued stringent instructions to the civil and military authorities directing them to keep a careful watch from time to time, and in the event of their discovering any further anonymous placards circulating baseless rumours with the object of stirring up sedition, they are to offer rewards at once for the arrest of the culprits, who will be severly punished under the instructions contained in the Imperial Decree of the 18th of June last, so that all attempts at incipient rebellion may be crushed.

Of the cases that remained unsettled there were only two British ones—the first being that of a disturbance which Hsu Hui created against the Missionaries in the Prefecture of Te-an, and the second relating to a dispute which a convert named Lan had with the members of his clan respecting the retention of his name on the family register. Both have been brought to a close and their settlement has been reported officially to the Consul by the Taotai under instructions from the Viceroy. The memorialist has submitted a report on the whole case to the Tsungli Yamen and has forwarded the depositions and confessions taken at the trial of the guilty parties to the Board of Punishments. He now reverently submits to the Sacred Glance this memorial in which he reports, in conjunction with his colleague, T'an Chi-hsun, the Governor of Hupeh, the settlement of the Wusueh Missionary case.—*Rescript: Let the Yamen concerned take note.*

THE BRITISH CONSPIRATOR IN CHINA.

At Shanghai, on October 29th, before Mr. Nicholas J Hannen, Chief Justice, Charles Henry Allen Welch Mason was placed in the dock charged with having in his possession three pounds of an explosive substance, to wit, dynamite, under circumstances that gave rise to reasonable supposition that it was for an unlawful purpose.

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, prosecuted, while accused was undefended.

Accused pleaded guilty to the indictment and said:—I should like to try and explain why I was carrying the dynamite. In June last there were several riots and they were supposed to be the beginning of a rebellion. I shared the common curiosity about the matter and decided to try and find out all about it. I pretended to join the movement. I engaged to get arms and men and join the operations at Chinkiang. I was told certain outlines of a plot to seize Chinkiang. I discussed these details with Mr. Croskey over the dinner table. Mr. Croskey was a stranger to me, having newly joined the Customs indoor staff, on probation. We together, as a supposititious case, amused ourselves by perfecting a theoretical plot, and put down such names as would suggest themselves, and I now declare all those persons to be entirely innocent and ignorant of the parts allotted to them. We neither of us intended to take action. I carried on the matter with every semblance of reality, in order to deceive any real conspirators into a belief of my earnestness. I wrote it down and worked it all out on paper as excellent material for a realistic novel on the subject. I have already written one all about the *Kolao-hwei*. It is among my papers. I exacted no promise of secrecy from Mr. Croskey. I knew that I should have to report the whole matter to the Customs very soon, and I had no objection to Mr. Croskey revealing it as soon as I had begun. I was very reckless of consequences, being heartily tired of four years' monotony at an outport. At the same time I was not aware of a law against carrying dynamite. The utmost danger I foresaw was dismissal from the Customs, though at the time I could imagine no greater misfortune. I engaged to pay all expenses myself, the money being deposited at Chinkiang to be handed me on returning with the contract fulfilled. As the party I was dealing with still mistrusted me, it was arranged that I should carry contraband in my luggage as a guarantee of good faith. Dynamite was fixed on. On delivery at Chinkiang, I believed it would be thrown into the river, or disposed of into lawful channels. I did not intend to start a rebellion with that one box of dynamite. I do not know how to use dynamite, I did not intend to connive at the blowing up of the property and persons of my countrymen and personal friends. I have lived at Chinkiang four years and number my best friends among its residents. I intended to inform the British Government of any possible danger to Foreign concessions. I was not paid by the Chinese Government to act as a detective. I, nevertheless, volunteered full information of the plot to the local Chinese officials, at the request of the Commissioner of Customs. At Hongkong I likewise acted so as to deceive any member of the conspiracy, who might be watching me. I got the first stranger out of work I met, the witness Toussaint, to go about pretending to raise men. I did not trouble to see any of the men, to pay them personally, and to arrange about their passage. I simply paid a large sum to Mr. Toussaint, and gave him and his men the slip. I did not believe it possible that he would follow, having a little fortune, not bound down in any way, and having no definite prospects at the other end. I do not set this up as a defence, but as an extenuating circumstance. If I pleaded not guilty, I should have to introduce names of Chinamen; my so doing might possibly result in their execution. If it had been a conspiracy against my own country, I should not let such considerations stand in the way of my duty. As it is, I prefer that one person should suffer, who has the advantage of a just and enlightened Court. I have not recovered, and have no prospect of recovering the money advanced to me. A large part of it was borrowed.

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FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

THE English and French Funds moved considerably yesterday, Consols in London having advanced ¼ per cent., to 95⅛; while Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent., lower, at 94½. The market rates of discount in London remained at Tuesday's quotations. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 43 9-16d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities declined ⅛ per cent. in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., say to £74½ and £72⅝, respectively; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 94¾ cents, per oz., though with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent., lower, at 4·83¾ dollars. The Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was unaltered at 1s. 4 7-16d. Paris Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at fcs. 25·23. The weekly shipments of Specie to India (wired on Thursday, but which would have to complete the week's record) consisted of £80,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold for this port, and £50,000 in Silver, for Calcutta.

To-day, the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter have been all unaltered; and the price of Silver has remained at 43 9-16d. per oz.; the only financial item showing any change being the market rates of discount, which have been put down ⅛ per cent. making them stand at 3⅛ on short London Bills, and 3 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. In New York, also, Silver has been still worth 94¾ cents per oz. with Exchange on London unaltered.

Reuter does not give the tone of the Wheat Market yesterday; but the quotations wired show a decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and of 1d. in White Delhi, on the spot, in Liverpool, at 8s. 9½d. per cental, Ex-Quay, for the former, and 8s. 3d. for the latter. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,640,000 quarters, or 320,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was dull; but 44s 6d. her quarter, Ex-Quay, was still the rate for Bombay Seed, both on the spot and to arrive.

Spot Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, and American Arrivals dull, the total Sales having reached only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. 4½d. per lb. was still the price of ready Americans; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions. In East Indian Cotton, Bengals of all grades and "Good" Madras Westerns were ½d. per lb. lower, other descriptions being unaltered. The day's Imports were 45,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed quiet, Surats easier, and Arrivals dull, a decline of 1-16d. having taken place in spot Americans, at 4 7-16d. per lb.; while Arrivals have further given way 1-16d. for all deliveries, the extreme quotations being now 4 11-32d. for November, and 4 35-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports have been *nil*. The Manchester Market has become dull.

The weekly figures relating to Cotton show the total Sales to have been 3,000 bales less than in the preceding week, at 58,000 bales of which only 3,000 were Surats; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 12,000 bales greater, at 77,000 bales. The Imports had been 125 000 bales more at 252,000 bales; and the total Stock had increased by 165,000 bales, making it 237,000 bales heavier, than it was last year at the same time, and 346,000 bales more than 1890. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales less than last week, at 62,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had become greater by 80,000 bales; but of Surats there were 10,000 bales less in sight than on the previous Friday. The figures which we give below now show the large increase in the total Visible Supply of 1,002,000 bales compared with last year's, and of 1,136,000 bales as against those for 1889; but in East Indian Cotton a decrease of 66,000 bales and 44,000 bales, respectively, in the shme comparison. The spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. higher than it stood at on the previous Friday, and showed a decline of 11-16d. compared with that ruling last year, and of 1½d. as against the rate on 1889; while an advance of 5-64d. had been established on Arrivals in all positions.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent yesterday, to 8 1-16 cents; while Futures, for February, were 13 points lower, at 8·19 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) were 101,000 bales, again making the week's total much above that for the corresponding week in the two previous years; the total excess now shown being 275,000 bales as against last year, and 368,000 bales compared with 1889. The quantity in sight yesterday was 4,580,000 bales, against 4,140,000 bales visible a week ago. The Stock at the Ports continues greatly in excess of that in the two previous years.

There has been no further movement in spot Cotton in New York to-day; but Futures for February are further 14 points down, at 8·05 cents. The day's Receipts at the Ports are 31,000 bales, going against 46,000 bales last year, and 45,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	314,000	248,000	286,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	146,000	92,000	148,00
" " Continent	110,000	79,000	107,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	3,147,000	3,172,000	3,079,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,247,000	1,291,000	1,224,00
" " to Continent do	776,000	914,000	858, 00
" stock in the Ports	1,210,000	660,000	7,150,0

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 20th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,850,000	2,847,760	2,714,280
" Surats	208,000	374,330	252,400
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	997,000	760,100	651,380
" London	9,000	25,000	15,000
American afloat	390,000	285,000	332,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	17,000
Total	1,406,000	1,080,100	1,015,380
Price of Mid-Americans	4¼d.	5 3-16d.	5¾d.
" Good Dhollera	3¾d.	4 1-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	¾d.	1⅛d.	1 1-16

Here, we have had a quiet market for Cotton to-day, with only a trifling amount of business passing, and quotations Re. 1 per candy lower. Exporters have bought 150 bales of ready new Julgaum at Rs. 168; and 50 old Bengals, at Rs. 154; while the purchases by the Mills have been confined to 100 bales of old Bengals, at Rs. 147½; and 25 Dharwar, at Rs. 163 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone, with a moderate export business reported; but prices show no change in any description.

SEEDS have been in small request by shippers, and *Linseed* has declined three pies per cwt. in a quiet market, say to Rs. 7-9-3 to Rs. 7-1-6 per cent. other kinds being unaltered in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	760 bales.
Wheat	54,397 cwts.
Linseed	9,350 "
Rapeseed	5,627 "
Gingelly	7,568 "
Poppyseed	1,012 "
Castorseed	802 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but without change in rates. Business has been done for November shipment, to Malta, at 24s.; for January shipment, to Hull, at 22s. and Marseilles, at 21s. 3d.; and for February shipment to Marseilles, at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened easier again at a partial decline of 1-32d., and rates remained very quiet throughout the day, 1s. 4 19-32d. having been the best for Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 13-16d. having been available for Credits to the end of the year; but very little business has been done either way. Closing ready rates are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 19-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·77 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather active to-day, Banks having been in the market as buyers. Rates for Fours, however, gave way 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., 107 having been quoted for Money and Monday's Settlement, and 106 13-16 for the 5th January account; but the feeling at the close was firmer, 107 1-16 having been quoted for cash, with buyers at the rate 105½, nominal, is still the price of 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet, and Mill and Press Scrip is unchanged in value at our quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

VICARS—SALMON—November 24, at St. Peter's Church-Eaton Square, by the Rev. W. H. Cleaver, Rector of Pulham St. Mary, Norfolk, uncle of the Bride and the Rev. W. B. Hornby, Edward Foster Vicars, only son of the late Major-General Vicars, R. E., to Maud Ethel, widow of Captain M. B. Salmon, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and eldest daughter of Colonel G. E. Hancock, Bombay Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DOUGLAS—November 28, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of John A. Douglas, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

WHATEVER criticism may apply to the sojourn of Governments, Supreme and Presidential, at remote hill stations for the greater part of the year, nothing but approval can be accorded to the practice, long established, and developing as conveniences of travel increase, of making cold-weather tours which bring the Viceroy into personal contact with the principal ruling Chiefs of India. Lord Lansdowne in his speech at the Indore banquet at the conclusion of his recent tour, laid stress on the advantages derived from making the personal acquantance with the Princes of India, and discussing with them without formality or official restraint matters in which they are specially interested. On these occasions it is customary for the Viceroy to see the Chiefs whom he visits in familiar privacy, without the presence of any official, and interchanging views with the freedom which springs from mutual confidence. The possibilities of misunderstandings and distrust which lurk in even the most careful despatches are thus eliminated. The Viceroy obtains experience at first hand of the capacity and the disposition of the Prince whom he visits, while the latter on his part has the equal advantage of meeting the representative of the Queen-Empress face to face in friendly intercourse, and speaking his mind without fear of being misunderstood. In the course of the November tour, the Viceroy has been able to form his own estimate of the actual state of things in Kashmir, in Gwalior, in Bhopal, and in Indore, and of the personal factors which in varying degrees mould the destinies of important Native States. It may be affirmed without hesitation that the impression created has been favourable and satisfactory. In Kashmir it has been found possible to relieve the Maharaja from the somewhat humiliating situation into which his precipitate abdication, when urged to put an end to the maladministration which was working the ruin of his State, had unwittingly placed him. His Highness was in the mortifying position of having to stand aside, while his younger brother, a man of energy and ambition as President of the Council, carried on the Government and became sovereign, in all but name. It is true that the trial has been overruled for good. Many reforms obstinately resisted before the abdication of the Maharaja were effected by the Council constituted by the Government of India and placed under the presidency of his aspiring brother. The experiment has been justified by the results retained. There were, however, countervailing disadvantages, not the least of which was the manifestly provisional nature of an arrangement which left the titular Maharaja outside the Government carried on in his name, and, while utilising the ability and to a certain extent gratifying the ambition of his brother, left the latter in doubt as to the security of his position. The *de facto* head of an administration placed in such a position must be always under a strong temptation to work for the element of permanence to his authority. The Maharaja and those hoping for the restoration of the old condition of things were under equal inducement to thwart and nullify, so far as in them lay the measures of the President of the Council who could show no indefeasible title to a seat which he only occupied on the condition of being more successful than those who preceded him.

Now as it happened the Government of India never contemplated the deposition of the Maharaja of Kashmir; the resignation of the latter took the government by surprise, the Maharaja in abdicating had no idea that there was any danger of his being taken, even partially, at his word. There was, therefore on both sides a disposition to reconsider matters. On the arrival of the Viceroy at Srinugger it was found that the Maharaja had profitted by the teaching of experience; he no longer maintained an attitude of *non possumus* in regard to essential reforms; instead of retiring into himself and maintaining a stolid reserve he displayed a courteous and cordial desire to discuss the affairs of the State with a view to a friendly understanding. He assented willingly and with good grace to suggestions which formerly he had regarded as impracticable. He readily assented to that separation of the civil list from State expenditure which is the first condition of sound finance in every civilised country. The amount allocated for his Highness's Court and personal entourage has now been fixed at six lakhs and sixty thousand rupees—a sum which he himself considers quite sufficient. His Highness accepts and guarantees the reforms effected by the Council during the time in which his rule was in abeyance, and agrees to carry out the further reforms recommended in the report drawn up by Mr. Logan—our Bombay Accountant-General—in which with great clearness and insight the steps are pointed out which are necessary to place the finances on a sound footing and to put an end to the oppression of the population and the waste of the public resources. A survey of the cultivable lands is already in progress, and the practice of taking the revenue in kind—a fourth of the produce, plus the bribes, to be given first to the assessors and next to the collectors—is being gradually discontinued, and fixed payments in money substituted. This is in itself an immense gain at once to the tax-payer and to the State. But the process must be gradual, for hitherto all the corn and other produce was carried to Srinugger, and deposited there to be sold to the population, which draw all their supplies from the Government stores. The structures used are not weather-proof nor rat-proof; great quantities of the produce are destroyed and a good deal of it misappropriated. If the system of money assessments were to be all at once substituted for that hitherto prevailing, Srinugger would starve at the cessation of the usual supply, for the capital has no markets. But the change is now in progress, and it will be gradually extended throughout the whole country. The Maharajah having recognised the necessity and wisdom of the improvements thus effected, has been restored to his rightful position as head of the Government. He becomes President of the Council. His brother Amir Singh becomes Vice-President, and in recognition of the good work he has done while filling the position of President, the Viceroy has bestowed on him the Knight Commandership of the Star of India.

The Maharaja and his capable brother and their respective partisans have both reason to be satisfied with the new arrangement which has the great merit of being definitive and permanent. The Maharaja with an ample civil list recovers the legitimate status, which he had in a moment of petulance compromised; while Raja Amir Singh as Vice President of the Council will retain his grip of the administration, relieved of all apprehensions as to the possibly ephemeral nature of his position. The arrangement has, we hear, given general satisfaction to all parties in Kashmir. What is not less gratifying, the news of the restoration of the Maharaja of that State to the *gaddee* has had a reassuring influence in the Native States generally. It is now seen how little foundation there was for the mischievous assertion that the Council of Regency would prove to be but the stepping-stone for the annexation of Kashmir. There never was any question of the annexation of the State; all that was required was that the grinding tyranny which was threatening the country with depopulation, should be replaced by a reasonably enlightened system of administration such as obtains for the most part in the other Native States of India. The first opportunity, that of the Viceroy's visit has been taken to restore the Maharaja. The Government will be carried on by the Council over which that ruler will preside. To guard against possible reversion to the recent oppression and corruption, it has been provided that none of the measures introduced by the Regency shall be rescinded without the approval of the Resident. The opinion of the representative of the Paramount Power will likewise be taken before any large or important innovation is introduced by the Council. In all other respects the Council will have a free hand in the administration of the State. The great, the urgent need, is a good accountant, and the Supreme Government will lend the services of one of its officers to complete the excellent work which Mr. Logan compressed into a few week. The Viceroy had good reason to be satisfied with the readiness and zeal shown by the Kashmiris in co-operating with Colonel Neville Chamberlain in organising the fine regiments which are to form part of the Imperial Defence Force. The infantry is composed of excellent material. With a body of cavalry, some three hundred strong the Kashmir force will number about 4,000 men, who will be henceforth available for holding the Gilgit passes, and keeping order along the frontier. The Kashmir army will be thus in a position to realise the intention of the Maharaja when in 1889 his Highness offered to place the military strength of the State at the disposal of the Government of India. Kashmir occupies an important place in the scheme of frontier defence, and it is a distinct advantage to have the passes and mountains guarded by selected and well-trained indigenous troops, inured to the climate and familiar with the geographical features of the country. The Imperial Defence Force is progressing; the Viceroy in the beginning of his tour was able to note the satisfactory progress achieved in Kashmir, and before bringing it to a close his Excellency completed the arrangements by which the Begum of Bhopal will contribute a cavalry regiment, and the Maharaja Holkar a cavalry regiment and a transport corps to the military strength of the Empire.

A RECENT judgment of the Madras High Court on a point of Hindu marital law seems to have awakened a good deal of interest in Hindu society in that Presidency. The parties to the suit are Brahmins, and the plaintiff gave his daughter in marriage to the defendant's nephew, the defendant in consideration thereof paying the plaintiff Rs. 200, and executing a bond for another Rs. 200. When the plaintiff sued upon the bond in one of the district courts, the defendant resisted on the ground that the consideration was illegal. The Subordinate Judge, however, held that though it was sinful for rich parents to receive money as a price for a daughter, and though the practice was prohibited by Manu, it was otherwise where the parents of the girl were poor, and they had no means otherwise to meet the customary expenses of marriage. Against this decision the defendant appealed, and Justices Wilkinson and Parker have upheld the decision upon grounds which, if we may trust so well informed an authority as the *Hindu*, are likely to be widely questioned from the point of view of public policy and social morality. And here it should be explained that the marriage was performed according to the *asura* rite, the comparatively modern form of the primitive *arsha* rite, in which the father gave his daughter in consideration of receiving a pair or two of bullocks from the bridegroom. This, as Siromani points out, was the form which prevailed at the time when the cattle which a man possessed formed the most important part of his wealth; but it became obsolete with the change that took place in the material condition of society. The *asura* form now prevails amongst the aboriginal tribes, and there is a Bombay decision which declares that the presumption is that amongst the lower castes marriage is celebrated in that form. The marriage in this case was nevertheless celebrated with the Brahmo ceremonies, an essential feature of which is that the girl is declared to have been given to the bridegroom as a free gift, and without any solicitation on his part—a pious fraud, seeing that Rs. 200 were paid down, and a bond was given for a like amount. Now two questions presented themselves to the Madras Beuch in dealing with the case—Was the transaction against Hindu Law, and was it against public policy? Neither of the Judges dealt at any length with the first question; but they agreed in deciding that the contract was in accordance with Hindu Law. *Asura* marriages, indeed, are amongst the four disapproved forms, and it may seem strange that that form should have been resorted to by Brahmins, amongst whom it would seem to be discredited as a form common amongst aboriginal and other low castes. Without calling the judgment in question, we may say that if the legal aspect of the case had been more largely gone into light would have been thrown upon the question whether a custom, essentially the custom of Sudras, and discredited as the *asura* custom apparently is amongst the higher castes, could be set up amongst Brahmins. In other words, would a contract that would be legal as between Sudras be legal as between Brahmins? The other question was whether the contract was against public policy. Mr. Justice Parker referred to the English rule that contracts or agreements for promoting marriage are utterly void, but he held that it had no application to a case of this kind. The rarity of cases in which these contracts had been called into question seemed to the learned judge to show that the "moral consciousness" of the people is not opposed to them—a strange argument, seeing that people do not sue on money bonds in the interests of morality, and that popular acquiescence in a custom would, in India, often be a misleading criterion of its being in accordance with morality and public policy. "If the father is poor and the relatives of the husband are well-to-do, what immorality," he asks, "can there be in the latter giving to the former a sum of money for the maintenance of the girl-bride?" But there was no suggestion here that the money was for the bride's maintenance, and it is difficult to see how the interests of morality are to be advanced by rulings which seem to do away with the parental obligation to maintain their daughters between betrothal and the maturity which is attained at so early an age in India. The *Hindu*, whose testimony on the point must be received with respect, assures us that in cases such as this the money is never spent by the father except upon himself and for his own benefit, and it asks, "What did their lordships, think would be the position of the bride in the house of her husband living under the roof of an uncle who was compelled by their decree to pay the value of the bond and the costs?" Obviously anything but comfortable one. The decision, it seems to us, is greatly to be regretted. It furnishes one more illustration of the mischief that the British law-courts in India can do by giving the sanction of law to practices that claim anything but support at their hands.

THE Viceroy Chung Chi Tung at Wuchang has prepared a memorial on the settlement of the Wusueh outrages upon which he reverently implores the sacred glance of the Emperor. In it he traces the origin of the outrages, and enumerates the punishments of culprits and compensation for the victims of the outbreak, which he attributes wholly to the deception of a noisy and turbulent people by a few "depraved villains." There had been an English Church at Wusueh for years, but no foundling hospital, "and the ordinary people and the adherents of a foreign faith had long lived in harmony." On June 5, however, the seeds of discord were sown. A Chinese convert with four children in his charge arrived in the city, and in answer to questions stated that he was taking them to the Catholic establishment at Kiukiang. Kuo Lin-shou, one of the said "depraved villains," a member of the Kolao Hui, who has since paid the extreme penalty, immediately seized the opportunity of stirring up an agitation among the people, to whom he represented that the Wusueh missionary establishment was, contrary to their belief, a place for the reception of children. A crowd marched to the mission-house, and made their arrival known by pouring a shower of stones through the windows. One of these stones, it is asserted, overturned a kerosine lamp, and a fire broke out. This conflagration was doubtless regarded by the rioters as auspicious, for as only one of the buildings was in flames they set fire to the other to keep it company. Nothing else could follow, considering the character of the people, but a sack of the premises and everything valuable and valueless was seized upon. But he who takes advantage of an accidental fire to steal property is regarded by the Chinese Criminal Law as a several degrees deeper villain than he who takes things as they came, but they had not yet come to ponder over the day's doings. There was still much to accomplish. The officials who essayed to quell the disturbance were stoned and beaten, and the occupants of the burning mission premises were jostled and assaulted when they took flight, a tide-waiter of the foreign customs, and Mr. Argent, a British Missionary, being beaten to death. The missionaries' wives and children were injured and sought protection of the Ch'en Pei-chou, the Deputy Magistrate. As, however, this dignitary did not dare to undertake the responsibility he refused to take them in. Now in this, observes the Viceroy, he acted very improperly. He has, therefore, been removed from office "and deprived of his button as a warning and punishment." His Excellency admits that the conduct of the people was of a bloodthirsty and daring nature, which gives it a resemblance to that of local bandits, and a degree of gravity which does not attach to ordinary cases of assault and battery. Having in effect thus expressed himself the Viceroy proceeds to record in what manner he has complied with the Imperial Decree to enforce speedy punishment. The two leaders of the riot have been decapitated, their heads being exposed at the scene of their crime; a third man who confessed to striking the tide-waiter is banished for life; a fourth received a hundred blows and banishment to a distance of three thousand *li*, his right fore-arm being also branded with the word "robber;" five others are similarly whipped and branded, the periods of their banishment varying according to the viceregal estimate of the prominence of the parts they took in the affray. Rewards for the apprehension of other culprits are offered. Thus the offenders are punished. The compensation of the sufferers is next dealt with. The family of each of the deceased receives a sum of twenty thousand dollars; twenty-five thousand dollars is paid for the rebuilding of the premises, and sixty-five thousand dollars to satisfy various other claims arising out of the disturbances. All but two British claims have thus been now amicably settled, and the Viceroy expressing his sympathy with the missionaries desires them for the present, until popular excitement has somewhat abated, to refrain from admitting children into their institutions. So far as British claims are concerned, therefore, the Chinese author

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE POST OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

It is understood that the recommendation of the War Office Committee to abolish the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army will be carried out when the post next becomes vacant.

SPEECH BY THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.

General von Caprivi, Imperial Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag to-day, declared that the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt had made no change in the position between France, Russia, and the Triple Alliance. The Czar's intentions, he was assured, were most peaceful. He considered that the present armings of the Powers would long continue, and that Peace Congresses would be futile. The assimilation of Alsace-Lorraine with the German Empire was steadily progressing.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Parliament has been summoned to meet for the despatch of business on February 9.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The elections for members of the London School Board have resulted in a decisive victory for the moderates and the advocates of economy.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

An election took place yesterday to fill the vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of the Eastern Division of Dorset caused by the death of Mr. G. H. Bond. Mr. Humphrey Sturt, the Conservative candidate, was returned with 4,421 votes, against 4,074 polled by the Hon. Pascal C. Glyn, Gladstonian Liberal.

[At the General Election the Conservative candidate was elected with 4,317 votes, against 3,662 given for Mr. Glyn.]

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

The *Times'* Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the rebels have captured the town of Chaoyang, and are now marching on Pekin.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 28.

The cricket match between Lord Sheffield's team and Victoria resulted in an easy victory for the Englishmen by an innings and 176 runs. Dr. Grace compiling a score of 159 not out.

PRINCE DAMRONG IN GREECE.

ATHENS, Nov. 28.

Prince Damrong has arrived here, and is the guest of his Majesty King George.

THE LATE LORD LYTTON.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

An imposing funeral service over the remains of the late Lord Lytton was held to-day in the Anglican Church, which was thronged by notables. The streets were packed by dense crowds assembled to witness the funeral procession. An escort of four battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, accompanied the cortege to the station, where the troops defiled before the coffin and saluted the remains.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi on Thursday, the 26th.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, Nov. 29.

The Durham Light Infantry ball given last night was a brilliant success, their Excellencies Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts staying until after supper. This morning his Excellency the Governor, Lord Dundonald, and a small party went by rail to Kolepur and was met here by Messrs. Cruddas and Currie, Civil Engineers, who conducted the party down the pass in trollies, the trolly frequently running over the skeleton rails, bridging the chasms 30 feet below, and passing the remains of the bridges, embankments, and groins swept away in the great flood of August 1890. The line of the new railway is seen marked out on 25 feet higher level, and will be commenced at once. At Hirokh the party mounted horses riding back up the pass for lunch at Kolepur; afterwards returning to Quetta. His Excellency dined at the Residency in the evening.

THE STEAMER LAWADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Latest news regarding the steamer Lawada points to her becoming a hopeless wreck. The Captain and crew have been obliged to abandon her again, the weather having undergone an unfavourable change. The Lawada lies on her broadside, with her hull filled with water.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne accompanied by his usual staff arrived yesterday morning by a special train from Indore, and was accorded a public reception on the Howrah platform. The Collector of the district and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, were the only officials on duty. The East Indian Railway Volunteer supplied a guard-of-honour inside, and a native regiment outside, the station. In addition to the usual escort, provided by H. E. the Viceroy's body-guard, a strong force of the Calcutta Light Horse was conceded a place of honor in escorting the Viceroy from the station to Government House. On the steps of the Government House there was a large gathering of Calcutta society of official and nonofficial, Europeans and Natives, to receive the Viceroy. Here three guards-of-honor were supplied by the Buffs, and both the local Volunteer Corps were drawn up, and behind these the whole volunteer force, over twelve hundred strong, was paraded. The usual salute was fired.

THE S. S. CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The s. s. City of Cambridge arrived from London on the 27th instant, doing the passage in 28 days thus beating the record.

MUDER BY A NATIVE CHRISTIAN.

A cold-blooded murder was committed early yesterday morning in a Native Christian colony in the suburbs, the man cutting his wife's throat from ear to ear, and stabbing her in the stomach.

[redacted]

THE STEAMER WAVERLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

The steamer Waverley, after being considerably lightened, was after several hours towing pulled into deep water in the Madras harbour last night. She is now at anchor there.

LADY WENLOCK'S DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

Lady Wenlock and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss left Madras on Friday night for Calcutta by the s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind.

GLANDERS AT ALIGARH CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

The 8th Bengal Cavalry Regiment has been ordered out of camp at Aligarh and struck off the strength of the division, cases of glanders having appeared among the horses. Yesterday the division was occupied in practising assembling in the different rendezvous formations. The total strength of the division is six thousand two hundred fighting men; five thousand one hundred and forty-seven followers; and six thousand three hundred and fifty horses; two thousand six hundred mules and ponies.

RAIN-COMPELLING EXPERIMENTS IN BIJAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 29.

On Friday last, General Goodfellow, Chief Engineer, Mr. Davidson, Collector, and Mr. George, Executive Engineer endeavoured to produce rain by explosion of dynamite at the village of Honwatti, in the Bijapur district, in which they failed. Three pits were dug, and 20 pounds of dynamite were deposited in each of them. The sounds of the explosion were so great that it could be heard distinctly at 24 miles distant. They repeated the process for a second time, in which also they failed. Twenty pounds of dynamite were expended without any signs of rain.

MILITARY NEWS.

The No. 21 Company Eastern Division will leave for Madras on the 14th December instead of the 9th, arriving at Kirkee on the 17th idem. Their families will leave Kirkee for Bombay on the 17th.

THE BAGPIPES AT LUCKNOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From your issue of the 6th instant, it appears that the subject of the 78th Highlanders and their bagpipes at the first Relief of Lucknow is being discussed again: and further, that a correspondent of the *Englishman* has, as he considers, "set this question at rest for ever." So he has on the main point. The "Jessie's dream" story never had the smallest foundation outside the land of fiction. But the *Englishman's* correspondent makes the common mistake of overstating. Had he ever served with a Highland regiment he would have known that pipes do not go with the "heavy baggage;" and consequently are not *ordinarily* liable to be "left behind" as such. A piper carries his pipes just as a combatant does his rifle. His own arms are or were, only a sword. I cannot say whether the 78th, on disembarkment at Garden Reach, marched to quarters to the music of its pipes. My first introduction to the regiment happened rather later, when posted at Benares as "Ensign doing duty" to its No. 4, or Captain Archer's Company. I forget whether No. 4 Company's pipes was then alive or dead, effective or "evacuated." It may as easily have been the one way as the other. From Benares the company proceeded—and with it your present correspondent—to join regimental headquarters at the then recently-recovered Cawnpore: but as bullock vans were provided there was small opportunity for martial music by the way.

The first of the 78th's engagements, in which I had the honour of bearing a humble part, was that of Bithoor, at the middle of August 1857. My place that day, as it chanced, was with the rear guard: and I cannot undertake to affirm positively whether the pipers played or not. But it is probable that they did so: because of an amusing story long afterwards current at mess tables of one of the "tuneful band," after the defeat of the "pandies," encountering in a lane two or three of their cavalry, and putting them to flight in a twinkling by presenting the muzzle of his chanter at them as if his wind bag had been a *mitrailleur*? This adventure may or may not have happened; but if the regiment had had no bagpipes at the time in question, it would hardly have suggested itself.

The fact of the 78th not having its peculiar music to inspirit it at the relief of Lucknow, under Havelock and Outram, was not due to the pipes having been "left behind" in Bombay. As part of the dispositions made it was ordered that its pipers should put their pipes into store at Cawnpore before the march to Lucknow began; and have stretchers served out to them in lieu of them, so that they might assist in picking up the wounded. And this is how it happened that at the Relief there was not a pipe among them to be sounded. Another gallant regiment of the same force was made on the same occasion to deposit in Cawnpore its standards; owing to its Brigadiers considering them unsuitable in street-fighting. But the 78th was spared at least that mortification. It left its pipes; but took on its colours—one of which your present correspondent carried.

Two months later, when Sir Colin Campbell completed the Relief, the 78th got back its pipes: not perhaps those which they had left at Cawnpore, and which were probably burned in the raid of Scindia's Contingent, but others brought up by drafts for it from Bombay or Portsmouth. However it may have been prior to Havelock and Outram's Relief, never after Sir Colin's greater though not more gallant operation was there any lack of their national music in the tents of the Ross-shire Buffs. During all the long winter of entrenchment, under the Indian Bayard, before the capital of Oudh, every parade of the Highlanders fell in to the sound of pibroch. The regimental march—if I remember rightly, *Blue Bonnets over the Border*—had justice done to it on what certain "Fause Southrons" at the mess table called *The Cats and Fiddles*. Duly every evening the same harmony, twice repeated, called us all to dinner.

If the 93rd Highlanders, when advancing under Sir Colin, really heard pipe music in the Baillie Guard, and it was not a trick of the imagination, or the mistaking for it of an Indian reed or flageolet, they heard what your correspondent to the best of his remembrance never heard in two months' service with the 78th itself inside the defences. Until it be proved that they did so it is unnecessary considering whether the instrument came to them casually from another regiment, or was carried in despite of orders by an enthusiastic Highlander.

The above notes are all from memory, and subject to correction. But the correction must come from one, *e. g.*, Lieutenant-Colonel Skrine, then quartermaster of the regiment, and still alive and hearty, who knew and remembers more about it than is to be expected from any one not an

EYE-(AND EAR) WITNESS.

S. Ship Purulia, 20th November, 1891.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 28.

10 p.m.	75°7

SUNDAY, Nov. 29.

6 a.m.	71°7
10 a.m.	79°2
12 p.m.	83°
4 p.m.	83°6

THE VICEROY IN INDORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Nov. 26.

YESTERDAY morning the Viceroy was driven six or eight miles into the country to the Maharajah's preserves by Captain Norman Franks, his Highness's Private Secretary. That experienced sportsman lost no time in bringing his Excellency within range of herds of antelopes—black buck. Lord Lansdowne is a good shot, and eleven antelopes fell. In the forenoon his Excellency returned to the Residency, and got through some very hard work. His Highness Holkar had a long private conference with the Viceroy in the course of the afternoon, upon matters of business, doubtless chiefly connected with the raising of the regiment of cavalry and a transport train for the Imperial Defence Force. The cordiality with which his Highness has offered his co-operation in this matter, and the good-will evidenced in many ways, have received warm acknowledgment.

THE CANADIAN MISSION.

The Viceroy then proceeded on a round of visits to the most interesting of the many charitable and educational institutions of the capital. The college and school of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission were first inspected, Lady Lansdowne paying a special visit to the Mission Hospital, where her Excellency was received by Dr. Marian Oliver, who, in the course of an address, set forth the aims of that branch of the Mission work. It is intended to make the women of India independent of foreign ministers to their medical needs. Already, a few students are in the hospital, with the early prospect of their numbers being added to, and trained into efficient medical workers. The medical work, formerly hampered for lack of suitable buildings, has been greatly forwarded by the building of the new hospital, the gift of the Canadian Presbyterian Church. In this work they have been well seconded by friends in India. The Maharajah has granted the fine site on which the building stands, together with the gift of Rs. 750 towards the building, and the promise of a much-needed addition to the grounds. The wife of the Minister Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar, and several Indore merchants and friends have aided in the work of rearing this Hospital for Women, and several of the Central India Princes have likewise promised hearty aid. This building is complete; private and public wards; dispensing and operating rooms; all furnished with needed appliances. It is conducted on the strictest purdah system, and caste prejudices are respected.

At the building used temporarily for the purposes of the College, of which the foundations are now being laid on a site the gift of the Maharajah Holkar, the Rev. Dr. Wilkie, the Principal, presented an address to his Excellency in which he referred to the fear entertained that there is not room for all the Colleges of Indore, that are now being organised one by his Highness, the Rajkumar or Residency College and that of the Canadian Mission. The Colleges, he considers, are in no bad sense rival institutions, and he believes, "their near proximity to be an advantage rather than otherwise, since the young, active minds will thus have an opportunity of comparing the distinctive thoughts of the Colleges and so develope broader and more liberal principles than if each College instilled its own peculiar ideas." Apart from this there is, Dr. Wilkie continued, a large sphere of usefulness for the Mission College. Its Christian character is not repellant to the thinking minds of the greater number of the people of Central India. In proof of this he referred to the fact that the majority of the students have been sent to the Canadian College and supported whilst there, by the liberal and enlightened rulers of Dhar, Dewas, Rutlam, and Indore; and he believes they will continue to enjoy the benefit of this policy in all these States, with the exception that it may be of Indore, in even a larger measure in the future.

The number on the roll last year was 182 and the average daily attendance was 148, i.e., 128 in High School department and 25 in the College department. To these is imparted a liberal education, that takes notice of the physical and moral qualities as well as the mental. For the physical development there is a trained instructor, together with the gymnasium, tennis-court, cricket, and base-ball field. Daily parts of the Bible study is, he considers, the most interesting part of the curriculum to many students. A good library of over 2,000 volumes is open, and a set of physical and chemical apparatus has been provided.

I have sent you by telegraph the Viceroys' cordial reply to this address which was received with loud cheers. His Excellency went over the buildings and showed much interest in the institution.

NEW NOSES FOR OLD.

The Indore Charitable Hospital which has achieved a reputation beyond Indian limits for progress in different departments of surgery was next visited by the Viceroy. Surgeon-Major Keegan, the Residency Surgeon who is in charge of the hospital, and supervises the civil dispensaries of Central India, with Dr. Caldecott, who has from time to time been in charge, received his Excellency and showed him over the unpretending, but most convenient and satisfactory buildings, in which the in-patients are treated. The number of sick averages from 160 to two hundred under treatment in the different buildings and about 120 out-patients. The usual reluctance of natives to go into hospital has been overcome by the simplicity of the arrangements; all the wards are on the ground floor, and small rooms are attached, in which the patients' wives or friends can cook their food under their own eyes. Upper storeys are in many ways inconvenient and distasteful to natives, who are not accustomed to going up and down-stairs; besides, it is impossible to provide sufficient occupation for relatives in such buildings without incurring an outlay which would be quite prohibitive. These hospital buildings are large and airy, but quite unpretending; there is no effort at architectural effect. The patients pay no fees; the more well-to-do supply their own food; for the indigent food is cooked by three Brahmins, in a building apart.

The hospital has three specialties. One which is not the least notable is an operation for the reconstitution of noses for Hindu wives, mostly young and pretty, whose husbands have inflicted on them a brutal mutilation. Quite a girl, not yet out of her teens, is at the present moment undergoing this reparative process at the hands of Dr. Keegan. A large number of photographs have been taken of young women, as they come to the hospital noseless and hideously disfigured and as they leave it a month or six weeks afterwards with new noses replacing the old, and the general contour successfully restored. These patients see, for the first time in the looking-glass their restored noses with feelings of intense relief and satisfaction. The operation as performed at the Indore Charitable Hospital, is an advance on that practised elsewhere. The process of building up a new nose on such foundation as may exist, is to bring down a triangular piece of the skin of the forehead and place it where the nose used to be. The bridge of the nose is seldom wholly removed; this remains; and it has been the usual practise to remove the cuticle so that the skin from the forehead may adhere to it. But there could be no proper or natural support for the end of this piece of skin, destined to form the lower part and tip of the nose. There was always danger that this part of the skin might die, being too distant from the part whence it derives its nutriment. At the suggestion of Gunput Sing, a clever hospital assistant, Dr. Keegan modified the operation and, taking, in the first place, the skin or as much as may remain of the bridge of the nose, turn it down—inside out—and make with it a basis for the lower part of the new nose. The forehead skin is then brought down and finds at once support and sustenance on the everted skin of the bridge of the nose. In this way the process becomes more certain and the shape of the feature is greatly improved. Some of the new organs are quite aquiline. In, at least, one case treated by Dr. Caldecott, the front face and the profile were quite restored. The "trimmings" obtained from the nose, when finally shaped, are transplanted to the part of the forehead bereft of its skin. They grow and grow, and in the course of a year the scars for the most part disappear. The ruffians who flatter themselves that they have inflicted an irreparable injury on their defenceless wives, have not taken stock of the resources of modern hospital practice; when they find out their mistake they may give over that particular method of enforcing respect for marital rights. In Central India this atrocious form of outrage is very rife and the Native Courts of Justice would do well to punish it with the utmost severity.

CURATIVE SURGERY.

Another specialty of the Indore Charitable Hospital is the successful method of dealing with cases of stone, which in this part of India, and, indeed, throughout the country, save and except the Madras Presidency and Lower Bengal, is strangely prevalent amongst children. Dr. Keegan so long ago as 1881 ventured to apply to the relief of children so affected the method of crushing introduced by the French Surgeon Civiale and improved by the American Bigelow. Sir Henry Thompson, himself an eminent operator upon adults, stoutly maintained that it could not be applied with safety to children. Dr. Keegan held on his way and had the satisfaction of proving incontestably that his method—now known in British and Continental hospitals as Keegan's method—is almost absolutely safe when applied to children. Cases come from far and near to the Indore Hospital. In 495 cases, 200 of which were those of children, there were only three deaths, and two of those were not due to the operation. Last year, when Dr. Caldecott was in charge of seventy cases, sixty nine were cured. It is an interesting fact that this distressing ailment does not affect the children of the well-to-do; they escape wholly. The mischief arises apparently from the too free partaking of *chapatties* or other indigestible food. It is rare among children in England, so rare that Sir H. Thompson, whose practice is amongst the rich, maintained that it did not affect children at all. A year or two in the North-West or in the Central Provinces would undeceive him. It is also said to be prevalent in the Eastern Countries in England, where dumplings form a large part of the diet of the children of the poorer classes.

Diseases of the eye are constantly under treatment in the hospital. One hundred and twenty cases of cataract were treated last year, ninety per cent. being successful in restoring sight. One man from Ujjein returned to the hospital some months later, bringing with him from that distant place six men stone-blind, some of them having no eyes in their heads. He had told them that they too could have their sight restored. They could not easily be brought to understand that their cases were hopeless. Numerous cases of complicated abdominal affections are also treated; ovariotomy and other operations being in frequent requisition, the cases making good recovery, the climate of Indore is good, far superior to that of Poona, being more bracing in one part of the year, and the heat when it comes, though severe, is dry and not debilitating. This climatic element no doubt aids in recovery from severe operations. H. H. Holkar gives Rs. 500 a month towards the expenses of the Hospital. A duty of one rupee is levied on every chest of opium exported; of this one-third goes to the hospital, yielding Rs. 8,000 per annum. The up-keep takes Rs. 22,000 a year. The demand for more accommodation will require to be met by an addition to the number of buildings which stand far apart in a spacious and airy compound.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

At five o'clock the Viceroy visited the Residency or Rajkumar College, an institution for the education of the sons and relatives of Chiefs, under the Central India Agency. The work of teaching is carried on in a handsome building, called the Daly Hall, in commemoration of the services of Sir Henry Daly, formerly Agent to the Governor-General. The students reside in several detached bungalows. They are mostly Rajputs; but there are among them a few representatives of the Pathan families of Bhopal and Jaora, and also some Brahmin Jaghirdars of Indore and Dewas. Mr. Gunion, the principal, presented the boys, about twenty-five in number, to the Vicoroy, who made some inquiries about their studies, and addressed a few gracious words to them.

BILLIARDS AT THE RINK.

THE billiard match at the Skating Rink between the Champion, Mr. John Roberts, junior, and the Mahomedan player, Mr. Cassum, terminated on Saturday evening is an easy victory for Roberts. The game was 3,000 up, Cassum being conceded 2,400 points, and the stakes were Rs. 1,000 a side. On the first night of the play Cassum gained 17 points in proportion to his start, which he succeeded in increasing on Friday night to over 60, leaving Robert to make in the final stage of the game close upon 1,100 to Cassum's 200. Roberts made a brilliant show on Saturday night, and made by far his best break in Bombay, namely 302. He was in splendid form and purposely gave his opponent many chances to work up a close finish, but Cassum altogether failed and was beaten before he had put up 100 points. Roberts next best breaks were 148, 81, 82, 73, 64, 51, and 27. He passed the Mahomedan at 2,909, and after playing easily for some time during which Cassum got his score to 2,934, Roberts ran out with an unfinished break of 48, thus winning the game by 66 points. Cassum made many good shots, but he could not keep the balls in a favourable position and failed to make a break beyond 12.

STRIKE AT THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

THE shopmen, numbering about 100 hands, of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, struck work on Saturday morning owing to a disagreement with the managers. On Friday last notice was given the shopmen and other employes that they would in future be expected to remain at their work from 9 in the morning to 6-30 at night, instead of 6 o'clock as before. The men objected to the additional half-hour on the ground that they were never able to leave the premises before 6-30, and that the extra half-hour would make it 7 o'clock. Many of the men live at a considerable distance from the Stores, and if kept at their work until 7 o'clock it would cause them to lose their train, and consequently they would not reach their homes before 10 o'clock at night. These facts were represented to the manager, but as they insisted on the men giving the extra half-hour, most of them refused to commence work until the objectionable notice was recalled. On the other hand, the managers claim that they are asking nothing unreasonable of their servants. Other business premises of a similar character do not close until 6-30, or 7 p.m. and thus they were compelled to give the notice of the later closing to the men owing to the fact that many of the members of the Stores had complained of the inconvenience caused by the early closing of the premises. The managers are not likely to give way as the notice given the men only applies to the busy season of the year, and they say that whilst they are prepared to give every possible consideration to their employes, unless the men immediately return to work fresh hands will be employed.

THE *Madras Times*, criticising Mr. Caine's reply to Lord Wenlock, remarks that the point to be settled is whether the Government as a body, or Lord Wenlock as head of the administration, showed a lack of foresight, or neglected proper precautionary measures. "We admit truly the prospects at present have an unpleasant appearrance, but when we state that this is due more to the partial failure of the rains during the last quarter of the year, so far as it has yet elapsed, than to the earlier failure, we deprive Mr. Caine of his ground for the argument that he was right all along, and Lord Wenlock wrong." the *Times* argues that Mr. Caine still relies on his Madras correspondent for his so-called facts, and forcibly protests against rash accusations on the part of ill-informed and misguided persons against one in high authority in this country. It hopes Lord Wenlock will accept Mr. Caine's fresh challenge.

THE Haka-Fort White road, made last year by the 4th Pioneers, is now being cleared again of the accumulations of the rains, and will be ready long before the Nwengal column start. This work is being done chiefly by Burman coolies, who also are doing transport cooly work for us, as a batch of mules which has been sent here from Bengal has not yet arrived. The Commissariat arrangements at Tiddim, which is to be the base for the Kanhow column, have been taken over by a Conductor, and Lieutenant Mactier, of the 39th Garhwalis, goes out from here in a day or two to take command of the post. It is rumoured that telegraphic communication may be established with it shortly.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DANOWRIE, Nov. 27.

THE N. M. C. S. Volley firing and running Competition.—Open to teams of ten men from any circle of Artillery, Regiment of Cavalry, Battalion of Infantry, Corps, or Department (Regulars and Volunteers) in the Bombay presidency, under the command of a non-Commissioned officer. Not more than one member of the team to be a Corporal or a Sergeant. Distances.—800, 700 and 600 yards; 800 and 700 yards lying down, 600 yards kneeling. Five rounds at each distance.

	pts.	Rs.
1st Bn Worcestershire Regt	216	400
and challenge shield value 10 guineas.		
Team commander. Colr-Sergt D Sallis.		
2nd Bn Lancashire Fusiliers	195	100
Team commander, Sergt Drummer McKenna.		
King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry	193	
Team commander, Colr-Sergt Barfoot.		
Royal Dublin Fusiliers	191	
Team commander Col-Sergt Burke.		

The Worcester Regt team consisted of Colr-Sergt D. Sallis, team commander; Colr-Sergeant A Whitty, Lce-Corpl Lambert, Lce-Corpl Condon, Drummer Miles, Private Hedgcock, Private Bennett, Private Boswell, Private Hollings, Private Carter and Private Gieldy. They made 98 hits on the lower or black half of the target (196 points) and 20 hits on the upper or white half of the target (20 points); total 216 points.

THE KOLHAPUR CUP.
Celerity and Precision.

	Points.
Lce-Sergt McCarthy, Lanc Fus	35
Sergt-Major E Murray	31
Lce Corpl J Lambert, Worc	30
Pte W Carman, Roy Lanc	28
Lce-Corpl J Wolfe, G I P R Vol	27
Sergt Clarkeson, Rl Lan	27
Colr Sergt J Taafe, Lanc Fus	27
Pte C Bennet, Worc Regt	27
Pte J Hearth, K E F G I	27
Pte A Watson, R D Fus	27
Pte R Forest, do	27
Sergt Osborne, G I P R Vol	26
Colr Sergt Griffiths, Lanc Fus	26
Major Rainsford, Worc Regt	26

THE KOLHAPUR CUP.
Celerity and Precision.

Distance.—200 yards; 3rd class Bisley Target. Time given one minute for M. H. R. and M. H. C.; and one minute 15 seconds for S. R. and S. C., from the command "commence."

	Points.
Hav Zariff Khan, 26th Pun I	47
Nk Krishnajee Sinday, 7th Bo	46
Duf Hussian Ali, 3rd Lt Cav	46
Lc Nk Badshah Gul, 26th Pun	45
Lc Nk Peudro Antone, 23rd Bo I	44
Pte Sungat Singh, 7th Bo I	44

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

Distances.—400 and 500 yards. Prizes: 1st Rs. 40 and I. R. A. Silver Medal; 2nd Rs. 30; two Prizes of Rs. 20 each; four of Rs. 10 each; ten of Rs. 5 each.

	400 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Sub Juria Khan, 2nd Belooch and I R A Silver Medal	34	34	68
Hav Sk Abdul Kadur, 9th BoI	35	33	68
Nk Chellu Singh, 5th Bo L I	34	33	67
Pte Jagannath Singh, 3rd Bo I	31	35	66
Lc Nk Basdeo Singh, 7th Bo I	33	34	66
Hav Subanjee Baider, 26th Bo I	35	31	66
Hav Krishnajee Kadum, 9th Bo I	33	32	65
Hav Solomon Israel, 14th Bo I	34	31	65

MATCH VI.—THE RAO CUTCH'S PRIZE.

Running Contest.—400 and 300 Yards.

Open to teams of four non-Commissioned Officers, and men from any Regiment or Corps. Rs. 100 presented by H H the Rao of Cutch and Rs. 125 added; 3rd class Bisley Target, 5 rounds at each distance:—

	Points
26th Punjab Infantry	128
3rd Lanc Hy Cont 1st team	48
22nd Bo I 1st team	92
25th Bo I, 1st team	79
23rd Bo I, 3rd team	72
3rd Mad Lancs	68
1st Grenadiers, 2nd team	57
3rd Lan Hyd Cont, 2nd team	63
9th Bo I	85
29th Beluch, 1st team	71
1st Gren, 1st team	107
Central India Horse	83
Central India, 2nd team	51
Bhopal Bn, 1st team	90
Sappers and Miners	68
26th Pun Infy, 2nd team	102
22nd B I	98
23rd Bo Inf, 2nd team	69
3rd Lan Hy Cont, 4th team	46
14th Bo In	48
Bhopal Battalion, 2nd team	98
7th Bo In, 2nd team	67
Marine Battalion	90
3rd Lan H C, 3rd team	70
3rd Bom Infantry	81
7th Bo Infantry, 1st team	113
19th Bombay Infantry	75
23rd Bo In, 1st team	91

This above match was not completed as one team has to fire yet, and will be completed on Monday morning.

Nov. 28

On Friday evening the competition for the Kolhapur Cup (for British and Volunteer competitors) closed, as also did the Native competition for His Excellency the Governor's prize. The first prize in the former, being won by Sergeant McCarthy, of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, with 35 points, and the latter by Subedar Jurik Khan, 2nd Beluch, with 40 points.

At the Rifle Meeting there are several lades staying in the camp. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. Bryce-Weedon. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been indisposed with fever. He is better now. The health of those staying in the camp is excellent.

THE WRESTLING CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*In re* the repeated announcements in the local papers of two European wrestlers, Tom Cannon and Antonio Pierri, to wrestle with any native of India, I the undersigned am authorized to send an open challenge to the European wrestlers by *Pahlwan* Baboomea of Poona, who desires to wrestle with one or both of them, in the Indian style of wrestling, the winner getting Rs. 2,000. Finger-breaking, blowing, kicking, slapping, and thrusting fingers in the eyes are strictly prohibited.—Yours, &c.,

J. W. JACOB.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

THE results for the Degree of M. A. and First LL. B. Examinations were declared on Saturday evening. Out of 10 candidates, who had presented themselves for the M. A. Examination, six were declared to have passed. There were 67 candidates for the First LL. B. Examination, out of which three were declared to have passed in the first class and 16 in pass class. The following is a list of the successful candidates with their numbers:—

M. A. EXAMINATION.

1 Bodas, Mahadev Rajaram.
2 Dhruva, Anandshanker Bapubhai.
3 Jhaveri, Krishnalal Mohanlal.
6 Ribeiro, Julio (2nd class).
8 Dave, Kashiram Shevakram (2nd class).
9 Vartak, Vishnu Narayan.

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION.

2 Apte, Sadashiv Vinayak
4 Baman-Behram, Kavasji Bamanji (1st class)
5 Bamji. Phirozshah Kavasji
6 Bhat, Manishankar Gavrishanker (1st class)
12 Crange, Ernest W. J.
20 Dukle, Govind Madhavrao
21 Gamadia, Behram Navroji
24 Gupte, Dattatraya
30 Kharas, Dosabhai Bejonji
32 Lakhani, Mahomed Banker Abdulkarim
33 Master, Dinshah Dadabhai
37 Mehta, Rastamji Phirozshah
41 Moudavala, Kharshedji Mancherji
42 Mulla, Fardunji Dadabhai
49 Palaskar, Vinayak Vaman
50 Patel, Ardesar Sorabji
54 Saldanha, Jerome Anthony
58 Sealy, Hugh O. F.
66 Vesavevala Mancherji Kharshdji

Mr. Pataskar Vinayak, Vaman wins the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal.

PETITIONS for an enquiry into the alleged irregular appropriation of a lakh of rupees by the managing agents of the Bengal Baragunda Copper Company have been presented in Calcutta to the liquidators, Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Nov. 20.

HIS EXCELLENCY, accompanied by Mr. James, Commissioner of Sind, Lieutenant-General Pottinger, Military Secretary to Government, Mr. Sladen, Assistant Commissioner, and the members of his Excellency's personal Staff, arrived here this morning, at 9 o'clock, from Sukkur.

They were received at the station by a guard-of-honour of the Shikarpur Police, under Mr. Lambert, and a salute of seventeen guns, fired by the half battery, 28th Field Battery, from Karachi. His Excellency was met by Colonel Mayhew, the grandsons of Mir Ali Murad, and Dr. Arnim. After a short conversation his Excellency and party got into the carriages, which were in waiting, and drove down to the bazaar, which they walked through. They then visited the proposed Victoria Female Medical Institute.

About 1-30 p.m. his Excellency left his Camp for the Durbar tent to receive a visit from H. H. Mir Ali Murad Khan, his Excellency was accompanied by Mr. James, Lieut.-Genl. Pottinger, and his personal staff. Shortly after reaching the tent a salute of nineteen guns announced the approach of his Highness, who was seated, in company with Col. Mayhew, in a gorgeous litter carried by sixteen retainers. Mir Ali Murad who is now in his 81st year, carries his age lightly, and with his snow-white beard and striking features has a most impressive appearance, and, although unable to bear fatigues as well as formerly, is still a most enthusiastic shikaree and deadly shot. He forms now one of the last links connecting us with Sind of the past, when he and his elder brother Mir Rustam, were the Chiefs of the Khairpur Dynasty. And it is a matter of history how after Mir Rustam, fled with his family to Imamghur, Sir Charles Napier nominated the younger Brother Ali Murad to the high dignity of "Rais" of Upper Sind. This dignity he enjoyed until the year 1852, when his Highness incurred the displeasure of the Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor-General, and in consequence of this the title of Rais was taken from him and a good deal of territory confiscated. His Highness's well-known friendship for the English and his unswerving loyalty to the British Raj have all combined to make him popular as well as well-known in Upper Sind, and it was a source of much gratification to both present and former residents in the province to learn that one of the object of H. E. Lord Harris' visit to Sind would be to invest the aged Mir with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

His Highness, on alighting, was led into the Durbar tent by Colonel Mayhew and Mr. Sladen, where his Excellency, supported by the Commissioner of Sind, and surrounded by his Staff, received him standing. After sitting and conversing for some minutes, a splendid succession of presents were brought in by the Mir's retainers as a gift to his Excellency. Comprising amongst them, a snow-white horse, of one of the best strains of blood in Beloochistan. A complete set of horse trappings, as well as a richly ornamented sword and dagger. On the conclusion of the interview his Highness left, as he had come in his palanquin, with the usual salutes from the guard-of-honour and Artillery. At 4 o'clock his Excellency Lord Harris, under the usual salute, left his camp in a carriage-and-four, with an escort of Jacob's Horse for that of his Highness the Mir. The approaches to the Camp were lined throughout by sowars of the Mir's Irregular Cavalry. Outside the entrance to the durbar-tent his Highness Ali Murad, supported by his son, grandson, and great-grandson, was in readiness to receive the Governor. Refreshments were then served while his Excellency and the Mir had a short conversation, at the conclusion of which the usual ceremonies were gone through, and the Governor left as he had come, the Mir's sons being in attendance, as before. The party went for a long ride in the afternoon through the public gardens and other places of interest. The Collector gave a large dinner-party in the evening in honor of this Excellency, to which all the gentlemen and ladies of the district were invited.

November 21.—His Excellency went for a ride in the morning to view a large extent of forest land, inspecting the jail on his way back. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon his Excellency, in full dress, drove in a carriage-and-four, with a troup of Jacob's Horse as escort to the durbar-tent for the purpose of investing H. H. Sir Ali Murad Khan, G.C.I.E., at a durbar of notables. His Highness, the other notables, and gentlemen were already seated in the tent, when H. E. the Governor entered in procession in the following order, while the band played the National Anthem:—Two chowkidars, Assistant Commissioner of Sind, Political Agent for Khairpur, the Commissioner of Sind, two Aide-de-Camps, his Excellency's Personal Staff, Lieutenant-General Pottinger (carrying the insignia), and H. E. the Governor. His Excellency then ascended the dais. General Pottinger now proceeded to read the Order for the investiture, at the conclusion of which his Highness, escorted by the Political Agent and the Assistant Commissioner, came up to the dais, when he was invested by his Excellency the Governor. The salute of nineteen guns was then fired, after which Lieut.-General Pottinger declared the business before the durbar to be over, and the procession re-forming in the opposite way to which it had entered, left the tent.

After retiring to disrobe, his Excellency re

extent in itself, the trade of Hindustan and of Central Asia, and I sincerely hope that the prosperity that you have enjoyed in past years may remain with you and, if possible, increase. I am glad that my selection of Mr. Oodharam Mulchand has met with your approval, and I can assure you that his activity on the Legislative Council in the interests of Sind is very marked. I am glad to learn from you that you are encouraging education of the higher as well as of the lower grades. I had the pleasure of visiting your high school this morning, and am glad to be able to say that it, as other high schools in Sind, appears to me to be as efficiently worked and as commodious as any that I have seen in the Presidency. I am glad to find in the high school fiveyoung Mahomedans in the Matriculation class, and I trust that that is a sign that Mahomedans in general throughout the Presidency are beginning to recognise that if they are to secure posts under Governm ent, it is essential that they should fit themselves for them by an education which will enable them to pass the test that Government find necessary in these modern days. I observe that you have established Sanscrit and Arabic Schools. I have no doubt that you thought them necessary, but I trust that you are not devoting funds for this purpose, which might be more efficiently spent upon primary education. I can fairly congratulate this and the neighbouring Municipalities, and many land-owners, on their liberality in subscribing towards the Female Medical Institute, which I hope may be shortly established at Shikarpur. But you will not forget that the ministration of skilled nurses and the application of modern European medical science does not at first approve itself to the people of this country and that, if you believe in these advantages, you can yourselves do very much by persuasion to induce these advantages to be enjoyed by the poor people, for whom they are meant. The reorganisation of Upper Sind is a subject which is under the consideration of Government, and before we come to a conclusion, you may be sure that the claims of Shikarpur, to be the head-quarter station of the district, will be impartially weighed, together with those of Sukkur. The arrears of judicial work and the pre sure of work is engaging my serious attention, and that of my colleagues, and we are extremely anxious to do all that we can to lighten these arrears, and to relieve that pressure. It is not the case, as you appear to taink, that there is a permanent appointment of an Assistant Judge. But Government, anxious to give all that it can to Shikarpur, has sent an Assistant Judge here, from those parts of the Presidency, which, no doubt, may be as much in need. That is a sign, I think, that we have endeavoured to meet the pressure of work. But, unfortunately, ill-health has interfered with our arrangements, and consequently your complaint, that one Judge is insufficient, is probably justified, but we shall endeavour to relieve the pressure and arrears. The subject is not mentioned in your address, but it is, of course well-known to me, that the financial affairs of your Municipality, are not in the most flourishing state, and I very earnestly point out to you, that, placed in the position that you are of administering the affairs of your fellow-townsmen, it is absolutely necessary for you to put these financial affairs in a proper state. It is not a sound financial procedure to live beyond the income which you can estimate, you will receive in the year, and a course contrary to that must inevitably lead sooner or later to bankruptcy. This is not carrying out the affairs of your fellow-townsmen in the best possible way. Municipal self-government was given to you on the sole and distinct understanding that you would conduct the affairs of your fellow-townsmen economically and wisely, and it is the duty of the Provincial Government to take care that Municipal Government is carried out in an efficient way. I trust that you will take what I have said in a friendly spirit, and not necessitate any rigorous measures. I have to thank you personally for the very kind reception that you have given me in the city of Shikarpur, and I hope you will convey my thanks to your fellow-townsmen, and I have also to thank you for the very loyal expressions which you have given vent to in this address.

There was another large dinner party given by Colonel Mayhew in the evening, and his Excellency and party left by the 9 o'clock train the following morning for Jacobabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles paraded at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday the 28th November 1891. After the companies had been equalized and told off, quarter column was formed, when Colonel Bayley directed the Adjutant to take Command of the Battalion for instruction. The Regiment then moved to the left in fours and wheeled to the left, and after a short advance again wheeled to the left A deployment was then made to the left, and the Battalion put through the attack. Quarter column was then formed and the Regiment dismissed.

The following is the Field State :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and file.	Total.
A Company	1	1	2	2	1	...	25	32
B ,, ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	8	11
C ,, ...	...	...	1	...	5	...	19	25
D ,, ...	...	1	1	...	3	...	15	20
E ,, ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	17	21
F ,, ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	12	16
G ,, ...	1	...	2	...	2	...	30	35
H ,, ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	26	30
I } Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
K } Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
L } Cadets	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Army Staff	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	7
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total.....	4	5	9	5	17	2	152	234

The following officers were on parade, viz :—Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Majors R S Brown and H A Acworth, Maj and Adjt T W C Leatham, Capts J P Baird, E F Nicholson, G Lund, R A Willis and J Kenny ; Lieuts T M English, W Jefferies, J P Cornforth, N Devlin, D J Sharp, F A Rowland, J W Smith and J H Ferneaux ; 2nd-Lieut S Tomlinson.

MRS. BESANT ON THE VALUE OF THEOSOPHY.

MRS. BESANT writes :—The value of Theosophy intellectually is that it makes clear many obscure problems of life and mind ; that it offers an account of the evolution of the universe and of man which renders our present conditions intelligible and affords a basis for further development ; that it proves the existence of mental powers at present latent in the majority ; that it removes the maddening pessimism which is taking the heart out of life.

Its value morally is that, it explains the presence of evil, points the way of escape, demonstrates the unity of humanity, and places the brotherhood of man on a rational and intelligible basis ; that, by its doctrine of reincarnation, it makes every man responsible for his own characteristics, and by its doctrine of *karma* (the law of cause and effect) it places the destiny of each in his own hands, showing that every effort towards right-thinking and right-doing now helps to build up a nobler character for the next incarnation, the "innate" character with which the child is born into the world. (This is the "use of these successive incarnations" wanted by an objector.)

The value of Theosophy socially lies in these ethical teachings of brotherhood and personal responsibility, and in the compelling motives it affords for individual efforts to improve. It makes the good citizens, without which the good State can neither be made nor maintained ; and, further it goes to the roots of our social miseries, and shows how they may be removed. It is more concerned with the cause of the evils than with the evils themselves, although, as the practical side of its teaching of brotherhood, it urges its followers to immediate efforts to alleviate social distresses.

By its recognition of religious differences as superficial while the religious emotion is one and fundamental, it softens the bitterness of controversy and draws good men of different faiths together ; while, by the stress it lays on conduct as apart from creed, it gives a platform on which earnest and devoted men may stand side by side for mutual aid against the attacks of vice, hatred, and the spirit of separateness.

By its philosophy and its ethics Theosophy claims to be judged, and in the long run it is by these that it will be justified or condemned in the eyes of men.

A STUDENT of music, having occasion to visit Russia recently, took with him his Tonic Sol-fa text-book, so that he might profitably pass his spare time. The Custom-House officers could make nothing of the collection of letters, dots, and dashes, and thought it might be Nihilism in cipher. The owner of the book sang a solo from it to prove its harmlessness ; but it was no good, the book was confiscated. Apparently, it is not advisable to carry one's Tonic Sol-fa text-book when travelling in Holy Russia.

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY VS. K. O. YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE Bombay Association Football Tournament commenced on Saturday on the Cooperage, in presence of a large number of spectators, when the first tie was played off between the teams of the Durham Light Infantry from Quetta and the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, stationed at Colaba. The visitors were most fancied, they bearing the reputation of being the first-rate exponents of the game. Public anticipation was realised by the display they made, and though they did not succeed in winning the match they undoubtedly showed themselves more scientific exponents of the game than their opponents. Just fifteen minutes after the ball was kicked into play they pierced their opponents' stronghold obtaining their first goal with a low and accurate shot. But although they drew "first blood," and played from the Bandstand End with the advantage of the wind, their gallant foes marshalled their full strength in a plucky onslaught on their lines, which were only saved by a splendid defence. Though foiled in their attempt they were not to be denied and rallying in a body the forward brigade of the local team pierced their opponents' ranks again, and after a sharp encounter in front of the visitors' sticks they sent the ball beneath the cross-bar amidst tremendous applause, thus equalising the score. The game now became fast and furious, but the Yorkshire men did not derive any material advantage from indulging in high kicking. Their opponents were a marked contrast in this respect as their shooting was low and accurate. Both teams were equally matched in weight ; but the visitors were a bit faster and successfully tackled their opponents. Their goal-keeper Private McCann, maintained a superb defence, and twice saved his colors in splendid fashion. Although the game terminated in a draw, the Yorkshire men maintained a persistent attack in the second half. But the rear division of the visitors was equal to the occasion and successfully repelled their impetuosity. The enclosures were largely patronised, the game being watched with interest. The Band of the Yorkshire Light Infantry was in attendance and proved an additional attraction.

Winning the toss for selection of positions the visitors chose the Band Stand End, while their opponents "kicked off" from the opposite quarter punctally at 4-15 p.m. During the first ten minutes of the game the visitors kept the scene of action well in the Cooperage camp, where several scrimmages collected. The ball was worked back by the Yorkshire men to the near corner, where Hilliary captured the ball and dribbled it down again well in front of the Yorkshire goal. Their colors were in imminent peril, and although they rallied round them, the visitors took a low and rapid shot and obtained their first goal a quarter-of-an-hour after the ball was set in motion. The Colaba men smarting under this roused themselves to action and bore down upon the opposite stonghold. Ibbetson centred to Richardson who took a shot that McCann intercepted. A good deal of head play was indulged in amongst the Yorkshire forward ranks and placed their adversaries sticks in jeopardy. But their anxiety was brief as Grocott relieved the pressure with a vigorous kick, and caused the play to surge away to the Colaba lines, where the visitors hammered away at their stronghold but without success. They, however, obtained a corner, but failed to improve upon the concession. The Colaba men assumed the aggressive with a dash and impetuosity that compelled the Quetta team to fall back on the defensive, and although they gallantly stuck to their posts they were beaten back to the very mouth of their goal, where the Colaba men equalised the score with a splendid shot amidst the wildest applause from their comrades in arms. Both sides maintained a vigorous contest. There was some excellent" dribbling" on each side. Smith loosely supported by his comrades in the forward division carried the ball up the ground where a hasty shot proved erratic and flew high above the bar. When kicked from home a loose game was seen in the centre country and when the referee's whistle piped the "half-time" the score stood at one all.

On changing ends the Colaba men working with the wind, carried the war well into the visitors country. They remained in front of the posts for a considerable time till the ball went behind with a wild shot that carried away an infantryman's helmet, when returned it travelled to the far corner and was brought in front of the Colaba stronghold. Ibbetson dropped upon the leather and secured a run down the ground with a neat dribble, which resulted in his side being within an ace of scoring. The visitors carried the war back, and but for the splendid defence of Bulless, the goal-keper, who used his hands, they would have notched a second goal. Smith got the ball on the far side, and centred to Richard on, who carried it almost b neath his opponents, cross-bar, where a rapid shot was beautifully intercepted by MacCann, the goal-keeper. With another fierce onslaught the Durham team claimed "hands" in front of their opponents' lines ; but although there appeared every probability of their securing a second goal they lost the opportunity by making a side pass which went outside the posts. The game was past drawing to a close, and during the last ten minutes or so the Colaba team maintained a persistent attack upon the opposite stronghold. Again and again did they charge down only to be scattered by the visitors' rear division, and although it was confidently expected they would inflict defeat upon the Quetta team yet they were unable to obtain any further advantage and had to retire from the field to fight it over again on Wednesday next, when a fast and exciting game may be expected.

Yorkshire Lt Infantry.	Goal.	Durham Light Infy.
Pte Bullass		Pvt McCann
Pte Lewis	Backs	Pte Oliver
Pte Grocott		Pte Samworth
Sergt Ives	Half-backs	Pte Hilliary
Cpl Wright		Lce-Sergt Gale
Pte Taylor		Pte Jones
Pte Ibbetson	Forwards	Bugler McMemenary.
Pte Bayley		Pte rane
Pte Richardson		Lce-Cpl Mickel
Pte Smith		Pte Hornsby
Cpl Lodge		Pte Solari

Referee.—Lieut. Walpole.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

441-91—Little, S F and N—Mottabhoy Rugoonath vs Moreshewer Anundrao and another.
535-91—Macfarlane, E and H—Hajee Sabor Sidick and another vs Khutre Essa Fukeer Mahomed.

Testamentary Suit.

25-91—Little S F & N—L W G R Carnac vs J C de Souza—Roughton & B.

Defended New Long Causes

243-91—In person—Juggonath Vithoba vs Vithal Ramjee and others—Muljee B B.
214-91—Crawford B and Co—Ruttonbai vs L W G Rivett-Carnac, and another.—L S F and N., and M N Sakatwala.
212-91—In person a pauper—Nurhurry Narrayen Mahajan vs Jankibai and another—In person.
278-91—Crawford B & Co—The B B & C I Railway Co vs Dwarkadas Luchminarrayen and others—Tyabjee and D.
280-91—Payne, G and S—Narayen Harri vs Bapujee Cooverjee and another—R Skipsey.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

200-87—Tyabjee and D—Casbilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and another—J C Cama.
676-89—Pay 6, G and S—H C Stephens vs Hoshanjee Sorabjee Kotwal and another—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

81-91—In person—Ramjee Moreapa vs Sewba Mahado and another.
82-91—In person Rukhmabai and another vs Shiw Narrundas Cooverjee and another.
69-91—In person Gungasing Doorgasing vs Amole Jaisingbhoy Barot.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

589-91—R Shipsey—Fukeer Khan Mahomed Khan and another vs Khanbhoy Cadurbhoy and another—In person—Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's report.

139-90—Payne, G and S—T D Charlesworth and others vs Ludabhoy Chattoo—Thakurdas D and C.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

445-90—Conroy and B—Premjee Luckmidas and another vs Dewevorbai Bhalshunker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

475-88—Conroy and B—Goverdhundas Valljee vs Vithuldas Ramdas and another—Tyebjee and D.
99-91—Craigie L and O—W D Ryrie and others vs Bai Heerabai—Chalk, W and S.
724-90—Tyebjee and D—Esthertal vs David Ebrahim Awanker and others—Conroy and B—Part heard.
19-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolam Hoosen Mooraj vs Dhurumdas Assanand—Ardesir, H and D.
458-90—In person, a pauper—Bhugwan Ganesh vs Dhunibai and others—Balkrishna V N K.
613-91—Conroy and B—Damji Ramjee and others vs Premjee Tricumdas and another—Bhaishunker and K, and W and G.
106-91—Janardhun G—Sitaba Balaram vs Bhimabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

9-88—Janardhan and A—Vishwanath Damodar vs Muthoo rabai and others—B and M C W and S B V N K.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Prince of Wales Trading Co, Ld.—T A Bland—for petitioner, Mudonjee Jootha—M N Suklatwalla for company.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE PANT PRATINIDHI KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 26.

LONG will the 24th of November be remembered by the inhabitants of the little town of Mulkapur, for on that day after a minority of just over twenty years, the Chief was invested with the power of managing his estate. Mulkapur is situated 29 miles from Kolhapur, on the direct road to Ratnaghiri, bordering on the edge of the Ghauts. The town on this eventful occasion, with its two triumphal arches, and lines of flags along the streets, presented quite a gay appearance, whilst the inhabitants themselves, naturally glad at the prospect of having a ruler of their own once more in their midst, had arranged to illuminate the principal streets by public subscription. The ceremony of investiture was fixed for 5-45 p.m., and punctually at that time the Political Agent, Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., drove to the palace, where he was received by the young Chief and Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kaverji, C.I.E., the Divan of Kolhapur, and conducted to the durbar-hall. Here every available space was occupied by the subjects of the State, and when all were seated, the Divan, upon whom devolved the task of investiture, addressed the Chief and those assembled. After declaring the purpose for which the Durbar was called, he briefly reviewed the family history from the time when Shivaji the Great, in 1660 A.D., made one of the present Chief's ancestors, Parashuram Trimbak, Pratinidhi of the kingdom of Sattara, then, through the period when the family divided with that of Shivaji, part remaining at Aunda and part coming on to the kingdom of Kolhapur down to the present day. It was in 1729 A.D., at the time of the partition of the Maharatta kingdom, that Bhagawuntrao, Trimbak, the grandson of Parashuram, following the fortunes of the Kolhapur party, was given the title of Pratinidhi and the district of Vishalgad in jahagir. Twice since then, during minorities, has the State been administered by other hands. In 1849 it was taken under direct management by the Political Superintendent of Kolhapur, who, at that time, owing to a minority, was also managing the affairs of the present State, and again in 1871 under the immediate superintendence of that officer, the present Chief, being then a child of two years old, the Kolhapur darbar had to assume charge. This period of twenty years was marked by very important results ; for by introducing Stamps, Registration, Forest Conservancy, &c., &c., the revenue was increased and the strictest economy consistent with efficiency practised, so that at the end of 1890-91 there was a good round sum invested in Government securities. During this period also the revenue survey was effected, schools established, roads, bridges, and other public works carried out, forest conservancy introduced, the police organized, drilled and disciplined, a dispensary opened for the relief of the sick, and last, but not least, the Chief himself received a very liberal education both at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and also at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. On attaining his majority in 1889 the present Chief Aba Saheb was consulted with a view to taking charge of his estate, but he wisely declined the responsibility just then, and asked to be allowed to further prosecute his studies, in order to render himself more capable of performing the important duties that would devolve upon him. Accordingly he was sent to the Elphinstone College, where he studied and successfully passed an examination in Political Economy, Law, and General Jurisprudence. He further attended the second and third year Government Law Class and also the High Court, on its Appellant Side and the Criminal Sessions. Having thus better qualified himself to perform the functions of a ruler, he expressed his wish to take over the charge of his estate, and steps were at once taken to confer upon him all the rights, privileges, and powers that were exercised by the late chief, his father. The Divan here said, he hoped, that in handing over the entire charge of the estate, Aba Saheb would find all the arrangements satisfactory, and that by the blessing of the Almighty he would long live to rule with justice and impartiality, and enjoy an uninterrupted happiness by winning the affection of his subjects and the good-will of his equals—the other Feudatory Chiefs—and of his superior, his Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja, and the Government of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. He assured him that the true happiness of a ruler is to be found only in that of his subjects, and he exhorted him to show that same steadfast loyalty and devotion to his Sovereign, for which his family had been so justly famous.

The Divan concluded a very hearty and interesting address by handing over to Aba Saheb the keys of the treasury and the seal of office, and assured him that the customary presentation of a poshak, or dress of honour, would take place on the first suitable opportunity, on the return of H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja to Kolhapur. (Applause.)

The Chief then arose and with the greatest ease addressed his audience to the following effect :—

He very cordially thanked Col. Wodehouse, the Political Agent, on being the representative of the British Government and Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kooverji, the Divan, as representing the Kolhapur Council of Administration for the trouble they had taken in coming so far to invest him with the powers of management ; and then, after expressing his regret that the Maharaja of Kolhapur was unavoidably absent, being then on a visit to Southern India, he proceeded to say how glad and thankful he was to hear such a good account of the administration of his state for the past twenty years, and that as affairs were at present, on such a satisfactory basis his great object would be not so much to try to introduce new measures, as to develop and perfect, to the best of his ability, those that are now found to be working so well, and to do this the better he called upon his subjects, one and all, to give him their hearty co-operation, without which his best endeavours must be rendered futile. The Chief then declared his determination to fix a day once a week or once a fortnight on which any one of his subjects, whether rich or poor, may see him and fearlessly and unreservedly state any tangible grievance they may have. He then very feelingly thanked also all those who had bestowed care and pains upon his education, especially Mr. Candy, Principal of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, the Professor of the Elphinstone College with whom he had been brought in contact whilst studying in Bombay, and spoke of his feelings of gratitude to Colonel Wodehouse for enabling him to prosecute his studies in Bombay.

Then, addressing Mr. Meherjibhai, he expressed his pleasure at the honourable mention he had made of his ancestors, and hoped that in no way would he be behind the most loyal of them in his zeal and devotion to his sovereign. They had taken the greatest pride in helping to establish and uphold that throne, and he now, as Chief of Vishalgad and Pratinidi, or *alter ego*, of the Kolhapur State, would try and prove himself worthy of so high a title, and he hoped that both Colonel Wodehouse and Mr. Meherjeebhai would convey to H. H the Maharaja his sentiments of loyalty. (Applause.)

In concluding, the Chief said that he trusted his subjects, each in his own sphere, would do his duty thoroughly, and he assured them in return that no pains will be wanting on his part, adding impressively I need hardly say that my present desire is that justice and order may prevail in my State ; that life and property may be well protected ; that the kunbi may enjoy the fruit of his labour ; and the trader the profit of his trade ; that roads may be improved and communications facilitated; that education may be encouraged and suitable provision may be made for the rich and poor, so that if there be anything I fail to do, it should be put down as the result of my inability, but not in any way to want of zeal and enthusiasm on my part. Then after asking Colonel Wodehouse to convey his deep-felt gratitude to the British Government for the care they had taken of his State during his long minority the Chief resumed his seat amidst loud and continued applause.

Col. Wodehouse then congratulated the Chief as follows :—

Aba Saheb, Divan Saheb, Gentlemen,—I will not trouble you with many words this evening, but I do not like this auspicious occasion to pass without tendering my congratulations to Aba Saheb, both as Political Agent and also as a personal friend of his. You both, in your addresses, have alluded to the importance which the British Government attaches to the education of young Chiefs, and in your case, Aba Saheb, through your very creditably declining to take charge of your State, on attaining majority, till you had a couple of years at Bombay University, you have attained a higher proficiency than most other Chiefs with whom I, in the course of my political experience, have been acquainted. It was only a few days ago I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from Mr. Oxenham, the Principal of the Elphinstone College, in which he speaks of your steadiness and good behaviour and attention to your studies. He regrets that you did not go through the regular University course and take a degree, as, no doubt, you could have done ; but this would have postponed your taking charge of your State for another year or two. Your declining showed, too, that you had confidence that your State was being well looked after, and that this was the case, I think there is no doubt. As you say, you succeed to a State in which the administrative machinery is all in good working order in its various departments, and to crown all you have an invested balance in hand of rather more than a year's revenue. In managing minors' estates this is what I generally try to aim at ; it is useful in case of famine or scarcity to have a margin with which much good can be effected and much suffering relieved without throwing the finances into confusion ; at the same time it is not so large as to tempt a young ruler to fritter it away either on his own pleasures or more or less doubtful schemes. I hope no such unfortunate occasion as famine may ever arise to cause you to draw on this balance, though I think you may very fairly spend the interest annually accruing, and look on it as a source of revenue. It has been a pleasure both to myself and Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kaverji to be present to-day in our official capacities as we have worked the State together for the last three and a half years and naturally take much interest in its prosperity and the good of its people, which we feel sure will be well looked after by its young ruler who has to-day relieved us of the reins. I shall be very glad to convey to Government your grateful sentiments as expressed at the close of your reply.

A translation of these addresses was read in Marathi after each had been delivered and from the frequent rounds of applause and from the wrapt attention with which they were listened to show the great interest the people took in the proceedings and is an index to the high expectations they have formed of their new ruler. May he ever bear in mind the sound advice given him by the Divan and always be worthy of the high praise bestowed on him by the Political Agent. Great credit is due to Mr. Mahadeo Vishvanath Herlakar, the State Karbhari, for the excellent arrangements he had made and for the way they were so successfully carried out. On the following day the Political Agent, in company with the Chief, inspected the schools, hospitals, &c., and expressed his pleasure at the progress made. On the journey to and from Mulkapur one could not help noticing the very good condition of the roads, and the care that had been taken in planting and looking after the many road-side trees.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue, you have rightly drawn attention of the General Assembly's board in Scotland and their representatives in India, to the incalculable harm that they would do in handing over the building, till lately known as the General Assembly Institution, to be converted into a Hindu temple. When the other day in glancing over the advertisement columns of the Bombay daily papers, I read that the Senior Chaplain of the Established Church of Scotland had advertised for tenders for the sale of the above building, I must say that I was quite taken aback. A year ago I heard rumours about its contemplated sale ; but it was thought that the Bombay Missionary Conference were to intervene and request the General Assembly's people in Scotland to reconsider their decision. Their efforts, it seems, have been unavailing. One would like to know the reasons that have led the General Assembly's authorities to sell a building, that is, a standing monument of the work done by Dr. Wilson and Dr. Stevenson, the pioneers of Christian education in Bombay. They first started the school and carried it on successfully up to the Disruption of Churches in 1843. Ever since that time the Establish Church of Scotland have maintained the school. Latterly, it had lost its former high prestige, and it may be on this account, or, because they could not get a fit man out for it, that the school was given up. At any rate, for the memory of that great and good man, Dr. Wilson, the school-building should always be associated with missionary work in Bombay. The Bombay Missionary Conference, the Native Christian branch of the Bombay Y. M. C. A., and the Bombay Native Christian Union, could surely have joined hands together and rescued the building from being used for non-Christian purposes. The Missionary Conference could have had a large and commodious hall for lectures, &c., in the very heart of the city, the Y. M. C. A. could have had rooms for their Native Christian branch, and the Bombay Native Christian Union would have given the lie to the many and ugly remarks that have been hurled at them for their masterly inactivity by securing a portion of the ground floor for a reading-room and rooms that would have served the purpose of a Rest House for Native Christians, who for a thousand and one purposes have to come to Bombay. Such a dhurumshalla or Rest House would be prized as a great boon by the Native Christian community. The Khojas, Parsees, and Hindus have their respective dhurumshallas and one for Native Christians would have supplied the necessary desideratum. When the saintly Rev. George Bowen, editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, died, of the many memorials that were proposed in remembrance of him none was so well appreciated as this one by the whole body of Native Christians. We still hold the memory of Mr. Bowen in deep veneration. It would also have been a great and a lasting recognition of the regard which that pattern of missionaries had for Native Christians, for whom he always had a good word. He sympathised in their joys and sorrows in a way no foreign missionary has done. By the way, it would be curious to know what form the Bowen Memorial Fund has after all taken. I hope it has not been appropriated to the Bowen Memorial Church, that has been built near the Apollo Bunder, for that would only represent the M. E. Church, in whose connection Mr. Bowen latterly was. As the Mr. Bowen known and venerated in Bombay, was not the M. E. Bowen but the Undenominational and Cosmopolitan Bowen, for whom not only Christians of all denominations but also the non-Christian population had the highest respect. Hence a memorial in his honour must represent Christians of all churches. Had the Rev. C. W. Park, of the American Mission, Bombay, a former editor of the *Dnyanodya*, and for a time Secretary of the Bombay Missionary Conference, been in Bombay, he certainly of all men would have brought his enterprising business faculties into play and rescued the building from being, so to speak, desecrated.

I sincerely hope that there is yet time for the Missionary body to enter their protest once more against the sale of the building. The people in Scotland must be assured of the facts that their action would do great mischief to the Missionary work in Bombay, which not one but over a hundred lakhs of English and Scottish money has been spent in building up and consolidating. Already the cry has gone abroad that Missionary work is a failure and the sale of the "Char Khambache Shalla" would give a fresh handle, to not only the non-Christians in this land, but to Christian people in England and Scotland who poohpooh Exeter Hall and its doings, to criticise and run down missionary work.

Thanking you, Sir, for sounding a note of warning in this matter, and incidentally advocating the cause of Native Christians, I beg to bring this somewhat lengthy letter to a close.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Nov. 27. S. AYARDI.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 27.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Maria Theresa from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	3¾
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1-4 7-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74¼
4½ per cent. ,, ...	72¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	106¾
Bar Silver	43 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	58,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	3,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	252,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	3,000 ,,
,, ,, Stock of Cotton	997,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	62,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton in London ...	9,000 ,,

THE Lahore paper publishes a translation of an account which has reached it in Persian manuscript of the alleged experiences of a Turk in Afghanistan, who complains that he was arrested and imprisoned for four months in Badakshan by the Amir's authority on suspicion of being a "British spy."

THE STANLEY COMPANY AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY night saw one of the largest audiences that have assembled at the Gaiety Theatre since the Stanley Company opened their season here, the house being crowded in every part. The production of "The Colleen Bawn" was not only a pleasing change from the course of operas and burlesques, but considering it was out of the customary line of the members of the company, it was on the whole remarkably well acted, and it gave Mr. H. Stanley himself an opportunity of appearing behind the footlights, which he seldom does now-a-days, in one of his favourite parts, that of Myles-na-Coppaleen, a *role* with which he has been particularly identified everywhere he has travelled, and which always serves to draw a large house. We have said there was a large audience in the theatre on Saturday night. It would have been most surprising had there not been, for there were several features in the production sufficient to attract a more than usually large crowd. Not only did the popular proprietor himself occupy the head line of the bill, but Miss Cissie Denver, a charming young actress and vocalist, who created quite a sensation by her delightful impersonation of Germaine the other night, and her most melodious singing, was announced to make her second appearance in Bombay in the title-role of the play ; and in addition she was to sing a ballad, written by Mrs. J. F. Grieves, R.A.M., and dedicated to Lady Harris. Then Mr. T. Empson, the genial business manager of the company, found a place in the caste. Most interest, of course, centred in the appearance of Mr. Stanley, and when he came on the boards as the rough, yet big-hearted Irish peasant youth, he met with a most cordial reception, which testified to the appreciation of the Bombay public of the excellent series of operas and burlesques he is now putting before them, and also to their delight at seeing him essay to play a part himself. There is little need to say much of Mr. Stanley's Myles ; it is so well known ; and on Saturday night it was as bright, fresh, and rollicking as ever, the make-up and brogue being particularly good. It would be difficult to overpraise Miss Cissie Denver's portrayal of Eily. Her simple and natural method quite won the sympathy of the audience, and she made as pretty a picture of an Irish peasant maid, as one could expect to meet in the Emerald Isle from Malin Head to Cape Clear. Her singing too, was most mellifluous. She has a clear and sweet soprano voice, which has been well cultured, and she sings in a most tasteful manner that cannot but impress her audience. Her success was even more marked on Saturday night than on her previous appearance, even though she had not much singing In the first act she gave the "Cruiskeen Lawn," which she sang so quaintly and at the same time so sweetly, that she was rapturously encored. She responded to the call by singing "Killarney," a song which displayed her wonderful range of compass, taking all the top notes clearly and without the least strain, while the lower notes were as soft and melodious as the most perfectly-toned flute. Later on she sang Mrs. Grieves' song "The Love that Lingers still." It is a short, pretty ballad, which Miss Denver rendered with much care and feeling. Again she was encored, and had to respond by repeating the second verse. Miss Fanny Stanley made a handsome "Colleen Rhuad," and acted gracefully. Miss Dolly Childs was made up very well as Mrs. Cregan, and but for a little stiffness, due perhaps to unfamiliarity with the part she played very fairly. Miss Brook as Sheelah had a most difficult *role* to undertake for so young an artiste. Both acting and get-up were, to say the least, decidedly clever. Mr. W Driscoll essayed the character of Danny Mann which was fairly done, but it was evident he did not feel quite at home, his *forte* lying in burlesque and comedy, chiefly the former. Mr. J. F. Packard gave an admirable and most lifelike impersonation of Kyrle Daly. Mr. T. Liddiard spoke his lines well and looked an ideal Hardress Cregan, but his performance was somewhat marred by an awkwardness of action, or amat urishness of gesture. Mr. T. Empson as Corregan, played with freedom, and his brogue was excellent. Mr. A. Boyd did well as Father Tom, and the other parts got sufficient justice, "The Colleen Bawn" was prettily staged, the water and cottage scenes being particularly effective. So great a success was the representation all through, and so evident was the enjoyment of the audience, that a reproduction some future Saturday would, we feel sure, be welcomed.

Mr. Stanley takes a pride in improving the musical power of his company as much as possible, and at every opportunity. We have already seen what his latest importation, namely, Miss Denver can do, and there is no flattery in saying she has the purest and most sweetly-toned voice of any artiste. Mr. Stanley has introduced for many years to a Bombay audience, and is a most valuable acquisition to his company. To-night we are to hear another new artiste, this time a contralto, who will make her first appearance as "Paul Jones," in the comic opera of that name. Excellent as the orchestra has been Mr. Stanley is endeavouring to improve it in view of the approaching heavy productions that are being prepared for Christmas and January. Mr. T. Zeplin, late of the Opera House, Melbourne, one of the first orchestral conductors of Australia, has been secured by Mr. Stanley, and this evening he will take charge of the orchestra for the first time. In the production of "Paul Jones" the principal parts are all in good hands. We have mentioned Miss Millie Brooks as undertaking the title-role, Miss Denver will again appear as Yvonne, Miss Fanny Stanley as Chopinette, and Miss Dolly Childs as Malaquena. Mr. W. Driscoll has a capital part in the old smuggler Bouillabaisse, which suits him admirably, and Messrs. Packard, Boyd, Liddiard, and W. Stanley are all said to be good in their respective *roles*.

AN IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN BOMBAY.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says :—The *Bombay Gazette* has rendered a valuable service by drawing public attention to the immoral traffic which is being carried on by certain classes of foreigners in Bombay. On various pretences young women are imported into this city from various countries in Europe ; they are made over to infamous agents who contrive their ruin, consign them to immoral dens, and live upon their earnings. The unhappy victims of this abominable trade are completely in the hands of these vile wretches ; and once in their toils there is little or no chance of escape for them. In one particular quarter of the city this moral pest flourishes in all its hideousness, and though the evil is open and flagrant, and exists under the very eyes of the police, it seems nothing is being done by the authorities to check the abuse or to interfere with the operations of the miserable gang who ply this infamous trade. It may be said that the police are unable to find evidence sufficient to bring home guilty participation to the ruffians who are engaged in this traffic ; but as the *Bombay Gazette* points out, under the Foreigners' Act, the Governor-General of India can at any time order the deportation of any foreigner and without assigning a reason. In this case the offenders are well known to the police—the evil is a shameful and scandalous one—the authorities should therefore be put in motion so as to have these scoundrels at once sent out of the country. This much at least should be done in the interests of public decency and public morality.

Those whose duty it is to watch over public morality in Bombay—if indeed anybody is responsible for it—might take a lesson from what is now being done in Berlin. In consequence of the recent pronouncement of the Emperor, a vigorous campaign against prostitution is being conducted in that city, and the success so far has given general satisfaction. It has been decided to relegate notorious prostitutes to certain streets, which shall be closed to public traffic ; those women only whose names are on the police registers shall be permitted to reside in them, and children and young persons generally shall not be permitted to enter them. The women who live by prostitution have to appear

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

HERMANN LUDWIG HELMHOLTZ, the Nestor of German science, whose achievements have been so highly honoured of late, is the son of Ferdinand Helmholtz, a professor in the Gymnasium of Potsdam, and was born in 1821. His mother, Caroline Penn, was of English extraction. Helmholtz was a military surgeon till 1843 when he was appointed an assistant in the Anatomical Museum of Berlin. He subsequently filled the chairs of Physiology in the Universities of Koningsberg, Bonn, and Heidelberg, and finally was appointed to that of Natural Philosophy in the University of Berlin. Most men of science become famous by cultivating one subject, but the master mind of Helmholtz seems to be equally at home in many. His principal researches have been made in mathematics, physics, physiology, psychology, and æsthetics. He invented the opthalmoscope, so useful to occulists and his greatest works are the "Physiologic l Optics" and the "Sensations of Tone a physiological basis for the theory of music."

Helmholtz has been several times in this country, where he has many friends, notably Sir William Thomson, P.R.S. and professor P. G. Tait, of Edinburgh. The late Clerk Maxwell was also one of his associates. He generally visits Sir William Thomson at Glasgow when he stays here, and on one occasion he accompanied a party of distinguished men of science on Sir William's yacht, the Lalla Rookh, during a cruise along the West Highland coast. The savants amused themselves by giving conundrums, that is to say, putting difficult problems in mathematics and physics to each other It was remarked by impartial observers that, while Thomson and Helmholtz solved about an equal number of the problems correctly, Thomson was the quicker with his answers. Other things being equal, it must be confessed that the promptitude of the Irishman, or, rather, the Scoto-Irishman, gave him a superiority over the slower, but not less accurate, German.

Another potroleum carriage has been brought out in France, this time by M. Peugeot, of 32, Avenue de la Grande-Armee, Paris. It works on a different principle from that of the Serppollet carriage, to which we formerly drew attention. A Daimler mortor is employed to drive the wheels, and is actuated by essence of petroleum volatilised in a current of air. The carriager is a phaton constructed of steel having wheels of the tricycle type with indiarubber tyres. It holds four persons; the conductor sitting on the right, facing the front, and having under his control several levers to steer, to apply the brakes, to vary the speed, to start or stop and to retreat. The motor is of two-horse power, is fed by gasoline or essence of petroleum contained in a carburator, where it is volatilised and the explosions are produced by two burners of incandescent platinum.

The maximum speed on a level road is 18 kilometres, or about 11 miles an hour, and it can surmount ascending grades of 1ft. in 10ft. of horizontal distance. In starting the burners are kindled and become incandescent in about two minutes. The gas is then let into the cylinder, and the phaeton begins to move. The cylinder, it may be mentioned, is kept cool by water circulating in tubes. The density of gasoline preferred is from 670 to 690, and 28 litres, suffice for a journey of 300 kilometers, or about 180 miles, at a cost of about 14fr., say 12 shillings. The carriage weighs 530 kilogrammes.

The trial trip from Valentigny to Brest and back, a total distance of 2,047 kilometres, was accomplished in 139 hours of travel, the average speed being nearly 15 kilometres an hour. Since its return to Paris the phaeton has been sold to an Alsatian, who returned in it to Mulhouse, and made a satisfactory journey.

The correspondence on telephony which has been going on of late in the columns of the *Times* is highly opportune, and tends to prove the rationality of what we have from time to time advocated in this column, namely, the transference of the whole telephonic system to the Post Office. We are glad to see that a recent correspondent, signing himself "S.," adopts this view. As we have said before, the transference must come sooner or later. All the great Continental nations are placing the telephones under Post Office control.

The telephone is, properly speaking, an adjunct to the telegraph already in the hands of the Government. With the telephone in the hands of private companies, the public have not only to pay for the licence which the Post Office grants to the companies before it allows them to work, but also the dividends of the share holders. Under Government any profit would go to the Exchequer. To make matters worse, we are now threatened with rival companies fighting and competing with each other, whereas it is evident to the simplest mind that the telephonic system of a country should be one harmonious whole. Clearly the time has come for the Post Office to take the matter up. Recent statistics show that in European countries where the telephone is in the hands of the State, a larger proportion of the inhabitants use it. In Norway, Sweeden, Switzerland, and Germany, for example, from 100 to 400 persons in every 100,000 of the population are subscribers. In Great Britain, on the other hand, only 58 in 100,000 employ it. In Berlin 11, and in Paris (where the telephones have not long been under State control) 4·2 out of every 1,000 inhabitants use the telephone. In London, the greatest and most commercial city in the world, only 1·5 persons in 1,000 avail themselves of this facility.

A superb rainbow was observed on the evening of October 9th, near Orleans, in the valley of the Loire. About five minutes past five o'clock the sun, which had been overclouded all day, burst out before setting and a magnificent rainbow spanned the sky just over the cathedral Orleans. The sun being only two or three degrees above the horizon, the bow was almost semi-circular; but its singularity lay in the fact that the inside of the arch was filled with no fewer than four concentric arcs, each distinct fron the other, and the whole forming an immense portico of brilliant colours. The inner bows were not so vivid as the outer, but all were bright. In two or three minutes the quintuple bow had vanished.

The observer, M. Guillaume, a man of science, attributes the phenomenon to certain clouds above the sun reflecting his light towards the rain cloud, and thus becoming other centres of radiance, producing other rainbows below that due to the direct rays of the sun. The concourse of circumstances necessary to make this explanation correct must be extremely rare, but Mr. Guillaume can offer no other solution. The western horizon was, he stated, traversed by small effulgent clouds.

The allotropic silver of Mr. Carrelly, the American chemist, has the colour of gold, and plates of it might be mistaken for gold, but it is a very unstable body. Heating it, or merely striking it with a hammer, brings its lustre back to that of ordinary silver. Mr. Carrelly has also obtained a purple variety which gives a yellow tinge to common silver, The "Allotropic silver" is not really pure, however: it contains about three per cent. of iron and citric acid. In fact, it is a kind of alloy.

In the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, are installed some very ingenious apparatus for measuring the temperature of the ground at various depths. They were placed there by the great Becquerel, and his grandson, M. Henri Becquerel, continues to observe them. In a recent paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, he has published the results obtained during last winter, and they proved in the most striking manner the truth of Fourier's theory on the propagation of emperature underground. It also appears that a overing of sod or turf on the ground hinders in a very marked way the penetration of frost. It is equivalent, in his opinion, to a layer of soil half a metre thick, or about one and a half feet, a fact important to agriculturists and gardeners.

The origin of the Alpine valleyshas been studied by M. C. Schmidt (*Archiv des Science Phys. et Nat.*), and his conclusion as a geologist is to the effect that the valleys of the lakes on the south of the Alps were formed by great pliocene rivers, and subsequently deepened by erosion. The lakes themselves were, he thinks, produced by natural dams raised across the valleys. Still later in time the sea invaded the plains of the Po, and converted the valleys into firths running up into the mountain. Towards the end of the pilocene era the sea gradually retired.

Mexico has certainly the most luxurious if not the most comfortable railways in the world. The rails of the Mexican Gulf Railway are laid on sleepers of mahogany and the bridges are built of white marble. On the west coast of Mexico there is another line which was sleepers of ebony and ballast of silver ore drawn from old mines beside the track. The reason for this apparent extravagance is that the engineers had no other [redacted] found it cheaper to use th[redacted]ry plant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Mary Beyts, 2,434 tons, Captain A Bice, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE British s s Avala, 2,415 tons, Captain F Newell, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with a general cargo, Mr H Engel and Mr F Engel as cabin passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

THE British s s Zampa, 1,526 tons, Captain R O Chisholm, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Colombo, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 567 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karrachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Bruce, Mr and Mrs. Strachan, Miss L White, Mr and Mrs Halpin, and six children, 1 Parsee gentleman, and 122 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Revenna, 1,915 tons, Capt E Grieve, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with H M's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mr Iidax. From Hongkong—Mr J R Bomanjee, Mr Haveasna, and Mr B Johnson. From Singapore—Lt J A Hobson, Mr C O Blagden, and Mr H Comelis. From Penang—Mrs M Patterson. From Auckland—Mr G Bloomfield and Mr. H Bloomfield. From Sydney to Calcutta—Capt and Mrs James. From Sydney to Bombay—Maj and Mrs Gough, Mr and Mrs Major and two children, and Surg J W Rogers. From Melbourne—Mr W P Greue, revd and Mrs Mason, and Mr A A Taylor. From King George's Sound—Mr Paul Keyser. From Colombo—Revd T Masorop, Revd A Trigga, Miss Quilter and one child, Mr R W Playfair, Mr A Clark, staff Capt Yadeebhai, Mr O Harold, Mr A Buiddall, Mr and Mrs C H Byrne, and Master Brunten. From different ports—Eleven deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Alpine	1319	Barr	B	F Muir & Co
,, King Arthur	1047	Fairweather.	C	B & P S Co
,, Calder	400	Lovell	C	B & P S N Co
,, Mary Beyts,	2434	Bice	D	B Craig & Co
,, Ino.....	1112	Costa.....	G	J Ebraham & Co
,, Guayacan .	879	Steele .	H J	H I M Sulaman.
,, Avala	2415	Newell	K	K Nixon & Co
,, Tanjore	440	Raffin	M	H Cassum
,, Braunfels ..	1923	Farce.....	Q	Glade & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 3m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 3m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Clyde	3198	Parfitt	1	P & O Co
,, Britannia....	1591	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Manilla	2582	Octavia.....	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Bormida	1499	Suzani	4	F Bozzoni
,, Thibet	1665	Webener	6	P & O S N Co
,, Imperator ..	2441	Seechtinger...	7	J Jamni
,, Kirby Hall ..	1655	Phillips.....	13	E Bates & Co
,, Virava.....	2158	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co
,, Caledonia ..	670	Griffith.....	16	Geyts Craig & Co
,, Java	943	Shepherd...(20 tons crane)...		B I S N Co.

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Nawab..... 3142 ...Carson.....Asiatic S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Zampa (s)	Chisholm....	Colombo, Nov 24.
	Pachumba (s)	Gimblett	Karachi, Nov 26.
	Horesford (s)	Austis	Marlborough, Oct 28
29	Clan Drummond(s)	Harrison	Glasgow, Oct 25.
	Ravenna (s)	Crieve	Shanghai, Nov 7.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Naderi (s).....	McAllister ..	Persian Gulf.
	Assam (s).....	Brown	Aden.
	Mary Beyts (s)	Bice	Hull.
	Avala (s)	Newell	Liverpool.
29	King Arthur (s) ...	Fairweather.	Jedda, &c.

The steamer Fazilka began to load on Saturday last for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
24	Kistna s.....	Foster	Rangoon, Nov 17.
25	Dunera s	Smith	London, Oct 22.
	Eurydice ship	Tait.....	Hamburg, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24.—Steamer Nerbudda.
Nov. 25.—Steamer Goa, and barque William Turner.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
25	Congella s	.....	Calcutta.
26	Clan Fraser s.....	.....	Calcutta.
	Secundra s.....	.....	Rangoon.
	Putiala s	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
25	M. Meanatchy s ..	.....	Rangoon.
	Manora s	.....	London.
	Nizam s	.....	Calcutta.
27	Retriever s.....	.....	Calcutta.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
18	Java s	Shepherd....	Persian Gulf.
19	Albany s	Gordon.....	Liverpool via By.
21	Karagola s	Tice.....	Bombay via Cutch.
	Aspasria s	Veale.....	Aden.
22	Almora s	Ingram.....	London.
	Henry Bolckow s.	Tockyer.....	Bombay.
23	Clio s	Colman.....	Hull via Bombay.
	Ruthergien s	Nisbet.....	Colombo.
	P Wilhelmina Bq.	Middelburg..	Mauritius.
24	Pachumba s	Gimblett.....	Bo'bay via Kutch.
	Purulia s	Gillett.....	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
17	Aurora s	Davies.....	Port Said.
18	Kapurthala s	Rothwell.....	Bombay.
	Kilwa s	Major	Persian Gulf.
	Java s	Shepherd....	Bombay.
21	Karagola s	Tice.....	Bombay via Cutch.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Albany, Gordon, W. Cooper & Co., for Hull.
,, Aspatria, Veale, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said.
,, Henry Bolckow, Lockyer, Volkart Brothers, for Bombay.
,, Clio, Colman, Finlay Muir & Co., for Hull.
,, Ruthergien, Nisbet, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said.
,, Almora, Ingram, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
,, Pachumba, Gimblett, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
,, Purulia, Gillet, McIver, Mackenzie, & Co., for Bombay.
Barque Princess Wilhelmina, Middelburg. Haji Abdoola Saboo, not fixed.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—101 cases candles, A Gulam Hoosin; 88 packages writing paper, S A Dawood.
Clan Alpine s—250 boxes bar soap, D R Dady and Co; 125 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 37 barrels grapes, The Bombay Co; 50 cases lamps, Dhunjeeshan Rustomjee and Co.
Kirby Hall s—210 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—3 packages printing materials, J Dadajee.
Clyde s—47 barrels ham, and bacon, Treacher and Co; 4 packages provisions, &c, Bolton and Co; 5 bales printing paper, G Claridge and Co; 4 bales printing paper, G V Shricrishnadas; 253 kegs paint, D R Dady and Co; 19 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Maneckjee Bhicajee; 16 cases oilmenstores, &c, Eduljee Bazonjee; 19 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 25 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 80 cases oilmenstores, &c, T Akberally; 15 packages writing and printing papers, N Cumroodin; 3 cases printing materials, J Dadajee; 12 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Hormusjee Aderjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—2 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co; 10 cases lithographic stones, S A S Dawood; 7 cases color, G Mooljee; 100 cases slate pencils, A Blaschcck and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—50 bales pot paper, Jetha Dossa; 25 cases playing-cards, M H Gumuy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—857 cwts maize, Ralli Brothers; 156¼ cwts mussoor-dall, J Natha.
Kirby Hall s—610 cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldass; 13 bales wool, R Pretamdass; 44 bales wool, T Chimandass; 80 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—201 cwts linseed and 201 mussoor, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—85 cwts gum, Cooverjee Nurpal; 5 bales hides, Muncherjee Framjee; 14 bales woollen carpets, H S Lalljee and Co; 5 casks chutney, and 4 cases Bombay ducks, D P Batha and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Alpine s—6 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—200 cwts jowari, Tyabjee and Co; 4,800 cwts wheat, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 300 bales hemp, Itcharam Harjeewandas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,002 cwts castorseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 145 cwts teelseed, and 200 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—485 cwts sandalwood and 495 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 300 bales twist, David, Sassoon and Co; 625 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 125 bales twist C Bamonjee and Co; 20 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—72 pieces prints.
Elolia s, (Liverpool)—103 pieces grey goods, and 75 tons coals.
Methly Hall s, (Liverpool)—250 pieces white goods, and 300 pieces prints.
Simla s, (Bombay)—18 pieces grey goods.
Arabia s, (Bombay)—308 pieces grey goods, 205 pieces white goods, 198 pieces prints, and 800 lbs. grey yarns.
Pemba s, (Bombay)—3,418 pieces grey goods, 455 pieces white goods, 2,299 pieces prints, 2,800 lbs. Turkey-red and dyed yarns.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—38,037 pieces grey goods, 20,018 pieces white goods, 6,641 pieces prints, 24,200 lbs. grey yarns, 11,920 Turkey-red and dyed yarns, and 7 cwts copper.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—11,521 pieces grey goods, 1,834 pieces white goods, 4,672 pieces prints, 3,650 lbs. grey yarns, 2,500 lbs. Turkey-red and dyed yarns.
Kilwa s, (Bombay)—8 pieces grey goods.
Albany s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—376 pieces grey goods, 1,099 pieces white goods, 13,003 pieces prints, 2,400 lbs. grey yarns, 12,100 lbs. Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 658 cwts iron bar rod sheets and hoops, 238 cwts steel, and 302 cwts spelter.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—15 cwts steel.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 27.

Twoodie, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on relief, from Baghdad.
Hughes, Capt, 22nd Bo, A. Inty. on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Geddes, Lieut, Bo, R A. on duty, from Hyderabad Sind.
Douglas, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from Hyderabad Sind.
Smith, Surgn, Bo, I S M, on duty, from Baroda.
Sherwood-smith, Capt, Bengal, Manchester Regt, on leave, from Ajmere,

NOVEMBER 28.

Bruce, Major, Bengal, 19th B L I, on leave, from Jhelum.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Hutchinson, Major, Bo, R Lancaster Regt, on leave, to Satara.
Sherwood-Smith, Capt, Bengal, Manchester Regt, on leave, to England.
Bruce, Major, Bengal, 19th B L I, on leave, to England.
Benson, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 30th November, 1891.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further Orders:—
At the Oval,—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road,—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Queen's Statue,—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.
At the rear of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital,—Tuesdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla School,—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School,—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Indo-British Institution,—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School,—Tuesdays and Thursday, at 3-45 p.m.
John Connon School,—Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School,—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company:—No. 3176 Vol. M. C. Norona.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply at Head-Quarters for the same as early as possible.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 30th November, 1891.

I. The following Drills will take place this week:—
FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.
Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun Drill in the Arsenal Compound.
Thursday, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine Drill.
NESBIT HEAD-QUARTERS.
To-day, 5-15 p.m.—25 pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.
Wednesday, 8-15 p.m. and Thursday, 5-15 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun Drill.

II. On Saturday next the 5th proximo, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. punctually and proceed by Steam Launch to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the annual course of Gun target practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary in order to come the extra capitation grant of Rs. 10.

No. 2 Company will parade, on the same date, at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters for 10" R. M. L. Gun-drill. Dress for both Companies:—Drill order.

III. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow and on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla ten minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, November 23.

2nd Battn South Wales Borderers.—Subject to H M approval, Capt T Dewhirst is permitted to retire from the service on the retired pay to which he may be entitled.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Bengal Sappers and Miners Lieut D L Mallaby, R E, to be Comy Officer.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Quartermaster and Honorary Lieut T Yates, 1st Batt Cheshire Regt, will be placed on the retired list on the 19th November, 1891.

Lieut G. T. Young, Rl Warwickshire Regt, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battn, R Warwickshire Regt, pending order from H R H the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard examination in Hindustani:—Captain V J Garland 1st Bn, Leinster Regiment; Lieuts C C Perceval, Royal Engineers; L St G Le Marchant, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment; G F Whitehead, 2nd Bn Royal Munster Fusiliers; A R Saunders, 2nd Bengal Lancers; G S Sheppard, 9th Bengal Lancers; W E White, 1st Bengal Infantry; H E Hitchins, 1st Bengal Infantry; G S R Annesley, 10th Bengal Infantry; E B C Boddam, 2nd Sikhs Infantry; 2nd-Lieut A G Maxwell, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Lieut G B Gough, 20th Punjab Infantry; 2nd Lieuts T L Ormiston. 2nd Bn, King; Own Scottish Borderers; and A C Elliott. 2nd Bn, Royal Sussex Regt—Hindi only. Capt R W C Brook, and Lieut C P Down, 2nd Bn, Wiltshire Regt.

2nd Grade Senior Apothecary P Barrett is appointed to the subordinate medical charge of Army Head-Quarters Staff, with effect from 1st December 1891, vice 2nd Grade Senior Apothecary R. Johnson tour expired.

Military Works Department.—Captain F. G. Bond, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bengal Sappers and Miners and is attached to the Military Works Department.

Captain Bond is posted to the Madras command and is directed to proceed to Secunderabad.

Captain H. Finnis, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Murree to the Rawalpindi Division.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.—Captain G. O. H. C. Gall, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut J Stapylton, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Wiltshire Regiment—2nd-Lieut H A K Gough, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Battn 2nd Gurkha Rifles, to Mian Mir, for six months, to study the native languages. 18th Bengal Lancers—Major G L R Richardson to remain at Simla, on private affairs from the 10th to the 30th Nov 1891, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C, dated 23rd Oct 1891, page 599.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant Officer is granted leave of absence:—Sub Assistant Apothecary. H V W Cox to proceed to Darjeeling and Calcutta, on medical certificate, for three months, from date of availing himself of it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 Rupees per cent. per annum.

DRAFTS are also granted on fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold and all other business of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Communications should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

MAY 15, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPTAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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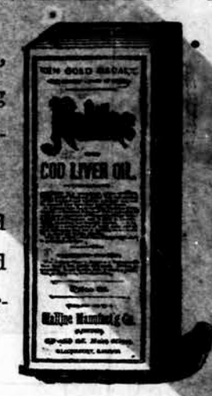

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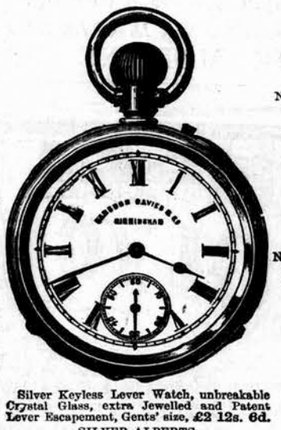

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